FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS.
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

MYRTLE LEAVES, (Just from the press.)	$2 00
Songs of Love and Liberty, (just from the press.)	75
Primary Geography, (just from the Press.)	2 00
York's English Grammar, 3d Edition,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Hill's Poems, second edition,	1 50
Movements and Lands,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
The Dixie Spelling Book (in Press.)	
Johnson's School Arithmetic (in Press.)	
The Jack Morgan Songster (in Press.)	
Elementary Spelling Book (in Press.)	

The above books are sold at at one third off to the trade.

The following books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

NOVELS.	
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Dickens' Last Novel,	2 00
Robert and Harold,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Denis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
The Confederate, A Romantic Essay,	2 50
Silas Mariner,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards,	3 00
SCHOOL BOOKS.	
Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	75
MILITARY WORKS.	
Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmisher's Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery—by Dr. Warren,	6 00
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.	
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 00
Movers and Lands,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 00
Romantic Passages in S W History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Bombardment of Vicksburg,	3 50
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sunday School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	3 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Map of Confederate States,	5 00
Dr Deems's Portrait,	1 50
Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Songs of Love and Liberty,	75
Bonnie Blue Flag Songster,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	50
Rebel Songster,	1 00
Confederate Song Book,	1 00
Stonewall Song Book,	1 00

Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 28 28*tf

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement so that I get him, of a NEGRO BOY, who run away from the plantation of Peter J. Nicholson, dec'd, in Richmond county, N C, in August 1863.

Said boy's name is George, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs; when spoken to speaks quickly and shows his front teeth, and has a small scar on one side of his chin; has a high forehead, and looks pretty independent, and is black My address is Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co, N C.

JAMES M. BOSTICK Adm'r.
March 21 18*5tpd if

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1864
Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Neill McNeill as Trustee of the Estate of Mary J Harris, and Angus A. Harris, against Dr. David McBryde, Administrator with the Will annexed of Alex McBryde, dec'd, Mrs Mary McBryde, widow of the said deceased, and also Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde and Mary McBryde, Jr.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McBryde, Alex McBryde, and Mary McBryde, Jr., three of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1864
22*6tpd JNO A ROWLAND, Clerk

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864
Sarah Stewart vs John Stewart and others
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying John, William and Colin Stewart, non-resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them

Witness, Louis H Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.
28*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1864.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—In nearly the whole of our edition of Monday's Observer we had the high gratification of publishing a dispatch announcing that Gen. Hoke was in possession of Washington, N. C. It was not then known whether it was taken after a fight or without one. It is since ascertained that the yankees evacuated it on Sunday last, their troops going to Newbern and carrying with them or destroying their supplies.

On yesterday morning a furloughed soldier passed through this place who stated that Gen. Hoke's army did not enter Washington; that he sent two Regiments, the 6th and 43d we believe, to keep possession there, moving on himself with his main body rapidly towards Newbern; that he crossed the Tar 7 miles above Washington, and was crossing to the South side of the Neuse on Monday morning when he left, 20 miles above Newbern. He also stated that the ram Albemarle had safely and without molestation passed through Albemarle, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds to Washington, and that it was only her appearance that induced the yankees to evacuate Washington. Still further and better, he said that a rise in the Neuse was about to raise the ram at Kinston from the sand in which she was imbedded, and that all the three rams would be brought to bear against Newbern—one of the three having been built in each river, the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse. If this statement about the three rams be true, we consider the capture of Newbern certain. But the soldier's accounts were in some measure confused, and of course were in considerable part founded on hearsay.

PLYMOUTH INCIDENTS.—The yankees could not allow the capture of Plymouth to pass without indulgence in their accustomed falsehoods about the numbers engaged on each side and the losses. They put down their own force at 1500, whereas Gen. Hoke captured 2500. They put our force at five Brigades, from 15,000 to 25,000 men. There were but three Brigades and probably not over 5,000 men. Their loss in killed and wounded they say was about 100 and ours 1500 to 1700 killed! We have seen no reliable statements as to theirs; but ours was less than 600 killed and wounded. We have unquestionable authority for what we say.

One of the yankee accounts says:—

"The Rebel column consisted of no less than five brigades of troops, each brigade numbering about 3000 men. These were under the chief command of Maj. Gen. Hoke, assisted by Gens. Ransom and Barton. The majority of these troops were from the far South, as the North Carolinians are not trusted very far while fighting on their own soil."

The yankees evidently anticipated President Davis's appointment of *Major* Gen. Hoke. As to the troops from the far South, there was one small Georgia Regiment, a small Virginia Brigade, and a few Virginia artillerists. All the remainder of the so-called "five brigades," were of the North Carolinians who are "not trusted."

The yankee accounts lay great stress upon a report that the colored men taken at Plymouth were stripped naked and "murdered" by our troops after the capture of the place. Well, this probably occurred just as a criminal is murdered by a sheriff when the latter puts a rope around his neck and swings him off. The laws of this State make the conduct of these runaway slaves a felony, punishable with death, and the penalty was probably, and most justly, enforced upon them. So may it be in all cases where they are found with arms in their hands. Their yankee seducers may be thankful that they are spared a like fate, which they richly deserve.

It is a remarkable incident that Lieut. Flusser, of the yankee gunboat Miami, was killed by the rebound of a shell fired by himself against the side of our ram Albemarle. The two vessels were but half a length apart, and the fragments of the shell pierced his chest, face, and skull, horribly mutilating him. His fate is not deplored by the people of that section, upon whom he was accustomed to practice every species of oppression and insult.

THE $5 NOTES.—Congress has very decidedly intimated that the $5 notes will not be placed on a par with the new issue. It is to be hoped, then, that the date of the discount of 33⅓ per cent. will be fixed at an early day instead of July 1. The present arrangement leads only to confusion in all business transactions.

The nearly unanimous vote in Congress was manifestly owing to the well known fact that in Richmond the brokers had a month ago sold the 5s at a premium and had since bought them back in immense amounts at a heavy discount, and to have restored them to their full value would have legalized this stupendous speculation.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This document reached us last night, and we publish it in full to-day. It is very brief, and seems to require and admit of no comment.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The Richmond Examiner thinks that the bill to suspend the habeas corpus will be promptly repealed at this session, with little opposition.

THE GAME OF BRAG.—The Holden organ has been boasting that Gen. Leach was elected to Congress by a larger majority than that of Col. Christian in November last. The official returns disprove this, as we supposed they would. In November the vote was for Christian 3673, for Ashe 2169. Christian's majority 1504. Now the vote is, for Leach 4058, for Foster 2420, for Ramsey 482. Leach's majority 1156—less by 348 than Christian's majority.

ADVISORY BOARD.—We are informed that the following gentlemen compose the Advisory Board for this county, under the Conscript Law, by whom applications for Exemption or Detail are to be considered, viz: John D. Williams, Duncan McLaurin, and Edward Spearman, Esqs.

A "BLUE MONDAY."—The New York Tribune thus describes the day when the news of the capture of Plymouth was received there:

"What a Blue Monday! thought most people, yesterday, and no wonder. The skies were moist, the streets muddy, and the atmosphere muggy enough to make most folks melancholy. Added to these, the news of another battle lost, with a sympathetic rise in gold and other values, and it was but natural to turn to the gloomiest aspect of affairs."

The weather was altogether of another color here in North Carolina.

PEACE SPEECHES IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS.—It is manifest that the opponents of a further prosecution the war have become so strong at the North that men do not fear now openly to express their views in the yankee Congress. In the House two remarkable speeches, by Messrs. Long of Ohio and Harris of Maryland, and in the Senate another by Mr. Henderson, a black republican, from Missouri, have boldly taken the ground that the South cannot be conquered, and ought not to be conquered. In the cases of Long and Harris attempts were made to expel them, but no movement appears to have been made in the Senate against Mr. Henderson, which shows that the public mind is becoming familiarized with the idea, and probably satisfied with it.

Mr. Long argued that "there are but two sides on the question. The one is Union without Slavery; the other is the immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy." He had once said, "If the people of the seceded States were all united, they could never be conquered. History furnishes no example of such a thing. I thought, however, they could be conquered, because I did not believe they were united." And now he goes on to argue that they are deceiving themselves if they suppose the rebels are weaker now than they were three years ago. The newspapers he says will tell you so. But he says if you will add up the number of desertions of rebel troops stated in the newspapers, "it equals the original militia strength of the South. The same authority tells us (says he) that the rebel armies are in a state of starvation, and in the same column reports the destruction of commissary stores on the outskirts of rebeldom sufficient to subsist their armies for three months. We are told by the reports of Chief Engineers and Major Generals in command that forts have been leveled by our artillery, have become a mass of shapeless ruins and unavailable for defence. These forts, for six months thereafter, have held in security Confederate garrisons, and yet frown defiance at our iron-clad navies."

Mr Henderson says that they have expended two thousand millions of dollars and are daily expending three millions more, and daily property is destroyed well nigh equal to another three millions; that they have sacrificed a million of lives also; that the population of the border States is flying to the wilderness Territories to escape the war and "the curses of what they call American civilization." And he comes to this conclusion: "Let the elements of opposition at once combine so that the friends of the Union may determine upon the best course to secure peace."

The Louisville Journal of the 18th inst., has a long commentary upon this speech, in which it says that the peace men and the abolitionists will unite in the support of Lincoln, as a disunion candidate, against McClellan, for the purpose of obtaining peace, on the basis of a dissolution of the Union. It says that the abolitionists are opposed to the restoration of the Union, that they hate slavery more than they love the Union, and love power even more than they hate slavery; that their most influential leaders were in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy at the outbreak of the rebellion," and that this speech of Mr. Henderson's is but one of a thousand developments, all pointing to the same issue."

COMMUNICATIONS.—We have now on hand enough of these to fill several issues of the Observer to the exclusion of all other matter. Of course, those not containing news matter must wait. They will be published whenever and as we can make room for them.

Returned N. C. Officers.—By last flag of truce arrived: Capt. R. Bingham, 44th; Adj't J. B. Gaston, 64th; Lts. W. E. Bird, 16th; J. Tiddy, 34th; T. J. Cahill, 7th Cavalry; P. R. Elam, 55th.

N. C. University.—Rev. Dr. Deems will preach the Annual Sermon before the graduating class of the N. C University, at the approaching Commencement, on Tuesday 7th of June.—*Char. Democrat.*

The Legislature.—The Legislature of North Carolina will re-assemble on the Third Tuesday in May, being the 17th day.

Forrest's Command.—Yankee Western papers say that Forrest's late successes have added 7000 to 10,000 men to his force.

Morgan's Men.—Returned officers say that these have been released from the Ohio Penitentiary, and sent to Fort Delaware and Point Lookout.

Tragical.—A few days ago, as the 17th N. C. T. was passing Rocky Mount, a soldier of that Regiment, Hogans, of Edgecombe county, was travelling home, on foot, musket in hand, by moon-light. As he journeyed he was startled by the sight of a dark object, like a bear, drinking at a branch which crossed the road. Cocking his gun, at a distance of about 70 yards, he carefully watched the movements of the animal, which, after stooping over the water for a few moments, partly rose and started forward. The soldier fired with deadly aim. The animal fell and struggled convulsively on the ground. Afraid to approach lest its powers of doing mischief should not be exhausted, the soldier ran to the house of a Mr. Brooke, and begged him to arm himself with an axe, and aid in securing the booty. With cautious steps and weapons ready for instant use they approached the supposed bear; when, instead of that beast, there appeared to their horrified eyes the body of a soldier, weltering in his blood, quite dead! The right hand of the corpse tightly clasped a tooth-brush, which no doubt he was using when the fatal ball took effect. The ball entered near the back-bone, and passed diagonally through the body, coming out in front. The victim had staggered forward across the branch and was lying on his face. Papers in his pocket showed that he was a member of the 66th Regiment, named Ballard, of Wayne county, and that he was on his way to Wilson, on furlough, to collect $180 there due him.

An examination of the case was had before two Magistrates, who discharged the involuntary manslayer without bail. He evinced deep distress at the consequences of his unfortunate mistake.

Ral. Conservative, 4th.

MARRIED,

On Haymount, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Jas. McDaniel, Lt. M. N. MONROE, of this county, to Miss MARY AGNES MINOR, daughter of Mr. J. Minor, of this place.

At Laurel Hill, N. C., April 26, by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Maj. D. K. MONROE and Miss ELLA V. McPHERSON.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, April 27th, in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. ANN CAMPBELL, wife of Dr. D. A. Campbell, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss.

At the residence of her son, near Carthage, Moore county, CATHARINE, relict of Daniel Kelly, dec'd, on the 15th ult., in the 68th year of her age.

In Richmond county, April 14, DUGALD McLAURIN, aged 70 years.

Near Laurel Hill, N. C, April 2, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Dr. A. Patterson, aged 37 years and 3 days.

In Robeson county, April 26, ARCHIBALD McEACHERN, Jr., in the 46th year of his age.

CONGRESS.—The first session of the new Congress commenced on Monday last.

In the Senate, 21 members were present, among them 2 new Senators—Hon. W. A. Graham of N. C. and Hon. R. W. Walker of Alabama. The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was elected President *pro tem.*; Mr. J. H. Nash Sec'y; L. H. Fitzhugh Sergeant-at-Arms; Jas. Page Doorkeeper.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President, his Message was received, read and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives 64 members were present. The Examiner, the only Richmond paper which reached us last night, does not give the names. Mr. Bocock was unanimously re-elected Speaker, and all the old officers re-elected.

On Tuesday, the Senate elected the standing committees by ballot. Mr. Orr is chairman of that on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Barnwell, Finance; Mr. Oldham, Commerce; Mr. Sparrow, Military; Mr. Brown, Naval; Mr. Hill, Judiciary.

In the House, Mr. Chilton of Ala. offered a resolution to investigate the charge of disloyalty against Williamson R. W. Cobb, which was adopted—yeas 69, nays 6, on which a committee of five was appointed. Mr. Cobb is a member of the House from Alabama. The investigation, we suppose, grows out of charges published in Monday's Examiner by an Alabama Captain who, while a prisoner, found Mr. Cobb among the yankees and on very friendly terms with them. Mr. Cruikshank introduced a bill to repeal the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. Various bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred, including a proposition to increase the pay of the army one hundred per cent., issue rations to officers, and put the five dollar bills on the same footing with the new currency.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, joint resolutions of thanks to Maj. Gen. R. F. Hoke, Com. Cooke, and their officers and men, for the brilliant victory at Plymouth, and to Gen. Finegan &c. for the victory at Olustee, were unanimously agreed to.

In the House, Messrs. J. T. and J. M. Leach of North Carolina made personal explanations defining their views as to the Peace question and the *habeas corpus* act. The dispatch does not state the character of their remarks. Resolutions declaring it inexpedient to put the $5 notes on a par with the new issue were adopted, yeas 67, nays 8.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

You are assembled under circumstances of deep interest to your country; and it is fortunate that, coming, as you do, newly elected by the people, and familiar with the condition of the various localities, you will be the better able to devise measures adapted to meet the wants of the public service, without imposing unnecessary burthens on the citizen. The brief period which has elapsed since the last adjournment of Congress has not afforded sufficient opportunity to test the efficacy of the most important laws then enacted, nor have the events occurring in the interval been such as materially to change the [illegible] of the country.

The unjust war commenced against us, in violation of the rights of the States, and in usurpation of power not delegated to the Government of the U. S., is still characterized by the barbarism with which it has heretofore been conducted by the enemy. Aged men, helpless women and children, appeal in vain to the humanity which should be inspired by their condition, for immunity from arrest, incarceration or banishment from their homes. Plunder and devastation of the property of non-combatants, destruction of private dwellings and even of edifices devoted to the worship of God, expeditions organized for the sole purpose of sacking cities, consigning them to the flames, killing the unarmed inhabitants, and inflicting horrible outrages on women and children, are some of the constantly recurring atrocities of the invader. It cannot reasonably be pretended that such acts conduce to any end which their authors dare avow before the civilized world, and sooner or later Christendom must mete out to them the condemnation which such brutality deserves. The suffering thus ruthlessly inflicted upon the people of the invaded districts has served but to illustrate their patriotism. Entire unanimity and zeal for their country's cause have been pre-eminently conspicuous among those whose sacrifices have been greatest. So the army, which has borne the trials and dangers of the war; which has been subjected to privations and disappointments, (tests of manly fortitude far more severe than the brief fatigues and perils of actual combat,) has been the centre of cheerfulness and hope. From the camp comes the voice of the soldier patriots, invoking each who is at home, in the sphere he best may fill, to devote his whole energies to the support of a cause, in the success of which their confidence has never faltered. They, the veterans of many a hard-fought field, tender to their country, without limit of time, a service of priceless value to us, one which posterity will hold in grateful remembrance.

In considering the state of the country, the reflection is naturally suggested, that this is the third Congress of the Confederate States of America. The Provisional Government was formed, its Congress held four sessions, lived its appointed term and passed away. The permanent Government was then organized, its different Departments established, a Congress elected which also held four sessions, served its full constitutional term and expired. You, the second Congress, under the permanent Government, are now assembled at the time and place appointed by law for commencing your session. All these events have passed into history, notwithstanding the threat of our prompt subjugation, made three years ago, by a people that presume to assert a title to govern States whose separate and independent sovereignty was recognized by treaty with France and Great Britain in the last century, and remained unquestioned for nearly three generations. Yet these very governments in disregard of duty and treaty obligations which bind them to recognize as independent Virginia and other Confederate States, persist in countenancing, by moral influence, if not in aiding by unfair and partial action, the claim set up by the Executive of a foreign Government, to exercise despotic sway over the States thus recognized, and treat the invasion of them by their former limited and special agent, as though it were the attempt of a sovereign to suppress a rebellion against lawful authority. Ungenerous advantage has been taken of our present condition, and our rights have been violated, our vessels of war detained in ports to which they had been invited by proclamations of neutrality, and in one instance our flag also insulted where the sacred right of asylum was supposed to be secure; while one of these Governments has contented itself with simply deprecating by deferential representations the conduct of our enemy in the constantly recurring instances of his contemptuous disregard of neutral rights and flagrant violations of public law. It may be that foreign Governments, like our enemies, have mistaken our desire for peace, unreservedly expressed, for evidence of exhaustion, and have thence inferred the probability of success in the effort to subjugate or exterminate the millions of human beings who, in these States, prefer any fate to submission to their savage assailants. I see no prospect of an early change in the course heretofore pursued by these Governments; but when this delusion shall have been dispelled, and when our independence, by the valor and fortitude of our people, shall have been won against all the hostile influences combined against us, and can no longer be ignored by open foes or professed neutrals, this war will have left with its proud memories a record of many wrongs, which it may not misbecome us to forgive—some of which we may not properly forbear from demanding redress. In the meantime it is enough for us to know that every avenue of negotiation is closed against us; that our enemy is making renewed and strenuous efforts for our destruction, and that the sole resource for us, as a people secure in the justice of our cause, and holding our liberties to be more precious than all other earthly possessions, is to combine and apply every available element of power for their defence and preservation.

On the subject of the exchange of prisoners I greatly regret to be unable to give you satisfactory information. The Government of the United States, while persisting in failure to execute the terms of the cartel, make occasional deliveries of prisoners, and then suspend action without apparent cause. I confess my inability to comprehend their policy or purpose. The prisoners held by us, in spite of humane care, are perishing from the inevitable effects of imprisonment and the home-sickness produced by the hopelessness of release from confinement. The spectacle of their suffering augments our longing desire to relieve from similar trials our own brave men, who have spent so many weary months in a cruel and useless imprisonment, endured with heroic constancy. The delivery, after a suspension of some weeks, has just been resumed by the enemy; but as they give no assurance of intent to carry out the cartel, an interruption of the exchange may recur at any moment.

The reports of the Departments, herewith submitted, are referred to for full information in relation to the matters appertaining to each. There are two of them on which I deem it necessary to make special remark.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury states facts justifying the conclusion that the law passed at the last session for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the large excess of Treasury notes heretofore issued, has had the desired effect; and that by the 1st July the amount in circulation will have been reduced to a sum not exceeding two hundred and thirty millions of dollars. It is believed to be of primary importance that no further issue of notes should take place, and that the use of the credit of the Government should be restricted to the two other modes provided by Congress, viz: the sale of bonds and the issue of certificates bearing interest, for the price of supplies purchased within our limits. The law, as it now stands, authorizes the issue by the Treasury of new notes to the extent of two thirds of the amount received under its provisions. The estimate of the amount funded under the law, is shown to be three hundred millions of dollars, and if two-thirds of this sum be re-issued, we shall have an addition of two hundred millions of dollars to our circulation, believed to be already ample for the business of the country. The addition of this large sum to the volume of the currency would be attended by disastrous effects, and would produce the speedy recurrence of the evils from which the funding law has rescued the country. If our arms are crowned with the success which we have so much reason to hope, we may well expect that this war cannot be prolonged beyond the current year and nothing would so much retard the beneficent influence of peace on all the interests of our country, as the existence of a great mass of currency not redeemable in coin. With our vast resources the circulation, if restricted to its present volume, would be easily manageable, and by gradual absorption in payment of public dues, would give place to the precious metals, the only basis of a currency adapted to commerce with foreign countries. In our present circumstances I know of no mode of providing for the public wants which would entail sacrifices so great as a fresh issue of Treasury notes, and I trust that you will concur in the propriety of absolutely forbidding any increase of those now in circulation.

Officers have been appointed and dispatched to the Trans-Mississippi States, and the necessary measures taken for the execution of the laws enacted to obviate delays in administering the Treasury and other Executive Departments in those States; but sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain the results.

In relation to the most important of all subjects at the present time, the efficiency of our armies in the field, it is gratifying to assure you that the discipline and instruction of the troops have kept pace with the improvement in material and equipment. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the results of the legislation on this subject and on the increased administrative energy in the different bureaux of the War Department, and may not unreasonably indulge anticipations of commensurate success in the ensuing campaign.

The organization of reserves is in progress, and it is hoped they will be valuable in affording local protection without requiring details and detachments from active force.

Among the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War, your attention is specially invited to those in which legislation is suggested on the following subjects, viz:

The tenure of office of the general officers in the provisional army: and a proper discrimination in the compensation of the different grades:

The provision required in aid of invalid officers who have resigned in consequence of wounds or sickness contracted while in service:

The amendment of the law which deprives officers in the field of the privilege of purchasing rations and thus adds to their embarrassment, instead of conferring the benefit intended:

The organization of the general staff of the army, in relation to which a special message will shortly be addressed to you, containing the reasons which compelled me to withhold my approval of the bill passed by your predecessors at too late a period of the session to allow time for returning it for their re-consideration:

The necessity for an increase in the allowance now made for the transportation of officers traveling under orders:

The mode of providing officers for the execution of the conscript laws:

The means of securing greater dispatch and more regular administration of justice in examining and disposing of the records of cases reported from the courts martial and military courts in the army.

The recent events of the war are highly creditable to our troops, exhibiting energy and vigilance combined with the habitual gallantry which they have taught us to expect on all occasions. We have been cheered by important and valuable successes in Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, eastern Louisiana and Eastern North Carolina, reflecting the highest honor on the skill and conduct of our commanders, and on the incomparable soldiers whom it is their privilege to lead. A naval attack on Mobile was so successfully repulsed at the outer works that the attempt was abandoned, and the nine months' siege of Charleston has been practically suspended, leaving that noble city and its fortresses imperishable monuments to the skill and fortitude of its defenders. The armies in Northern Georgia and in Northern Virginia still oppose, with unshaken front, a formidable barrier to the progress of the invader; and our generals, armies and people, are animated by cheerful confidence.

Let us, then, while resolute in devoting all our energies to securing the realization of the bright auspices which encourage us, not forget that our humble and most grateful thanks are due to Him, without whose guidance and protecting care all human efforts are of no avail, and to whose interposition are due the manifold successes with which we have been cheered.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, May 2, 1864.

A NAVAL VICTORY.—Col. Lamb, at Fort Fisher, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy that the Florida has sunk the Huntsville and another yankee gunboat in the West Indies. The Huntsville was a five gun screw steamship.

From Mississippi—More Fighting.—The Tangipahoa Operator reports a fight at Olive Branch yesterday, between 1500 Federals and Scott's cavalry, 800 strong. The fight lasted eight hours. The enemy were driven across Thompson's creek. No loss.

It is reported that Confederates are reinforcing. The fight will probably be resumed to-day.

OBITUARIES.

In Chatham county, 9th April, of putrid sore throat, NANNIE F., daughter of Lois E. and John J. Womble, aged 3 years, 1 month and 21 days.

We laid our little one to rest
One pleasant April evening,
We placed her hands upon her breast
And then we thought of heaven.
We knew the little cherub child
Had passed Death's gloomy portal,
We knew her little spirit mild
Had now become immortal!
Yet, oh! how much we miss her now,
For Summer rains are falling,
And every hour methinks I hear
That precious darling calling;
And every place where'er we go,
We find some little token—
Some little plaything that she loved,
Or toy that she had broken.
And everywhere we turn our eyes,
There's marks of little fingers;
And, oh! we turn away and sigh—
The touch is all that lingers!
Oh Nannie! shall we never feel
Thy little arms entwining
Around our necks as oft you did,
With mirth and love combining?
That fond caress, that witching smile
That God to thee had given—
And shall we never see thee more
Until we meet in heaven?
Oh, teach us, Father, how to bear
This stroke without repining,
That we may meet that angel child
Where countless hosts are shining!
A mound, the rosebush at the head,
Are all that we can measure,
And this is all that Heaven has left
Of our little treasure.
Sleep, Nannie, calmly in thy nest
Amid the blooming flowers,
While we strive to speak the words,
"God's will be done—not ours!"—M. E. W.

29pd

At her father's residence in Moore county, on the 24th day of March 1864, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. CATHARINE RAGLAND, relict of Thomas Ragland, dec'd, in the 28th year of her age. The subject of this notice connected herself some eight years ago with the Presbyterian Church. The character of this venerated and estimable lady approximated perfection as nearly as could be expected in the present state of trial and affliction, sorrow and temptation. Her religion was modest and unobtrusive; her whole life was one of faith—it did not show itself in bold unhallowed confidence, but in a meek and humble trust. She was truly a light not only in the world but in the church to which she belonged. Altho' in the morning of life and surrounded by circumstances calculated to make life pleasant, yet, heaven had more charms for her than earth; she was ready to go at the bidding of her Saviour. The serious nature of her disease did not alarm her. Biding in the hands of a kind God, Death had no terrors for her; Jesus had disarmed it. She leaves a kind father, brothers and sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. While she has left behind her the evidence that consoles her friends in the hour of sorrow and mourning, she has joined the sacramental hosts beyond the chilling floods of Death, and is singing the songs of the redeemed in a world of heavenly glories.

'Tis sad to pen these verses
For one so young and fair,
But, in all our worldly pleasures
Fear and sorrow we must share.
'Twas for a dying sister
Our sorrow now is touched,
How sad it is to miss her,
The one we loved so much.
But sister, thou hast left us
In this poor world of sin.
'Tis God that hath beteft us,
We hope to meet again.
Not one tear of sorrow
Fell from her snow white brow,
Her angelic voice would tell us
To never shed one tear.
Her trembling hand would catch us
And pull us to her side;
She would tell us of her Saviour
And of her heavenly pride.
We'll strew her grave with roses,
'Tis all that we can do:
Fit emblem of her spirit
Washed in the morning dew—
The dew of her sweet Saviour
Which fell for feeble man—
How sweet to the dying christian
Is believing on the Lamb!
She often talked of seeing
The angels 'round her bed,
And of the sweets of Heaven
Before her spirit fled.
'Twas on the dying pillow
The angels took their seat
To waft her o'er the billows
And make her dying sweet.
But sister, we hope to meet thee
In Heaven so pure and bright,
Redeemed and washed by Jesus
In a robe of spotless white.
There sitting and singing
Around thy Saviour's throne,
Where all our tears are buried
And sorrow is never known.

29-pd] BY A BROTHER.

To the Voters of Moore County.

I DESIRE to give my reasons for being a candidate, also my opinion of public affairs.

1. Winter before last I was slightly afflicted with rheumatism, but it did not injure me much. Last Winter I was again severely afflicted.

2. I know no reason why I cannot represent my county as well as those who have represented it for the last ten or fifteen years. There is no great act done but what any man of good common sense could have done. I have fought through many a hard battle to defend my country and now wish to be remembered.

3. I have been solicited by many warm and sincere friends to become a candidate.

4. I would like to know if the people of Moore are determined to vote against soldiers who have done so much for them. Last Fall we offered you two good soldiers and they were both rejected. At the beginning of this cruel war we expected to be respected and honored if we would go and defend our country. Now are we to be cast off as unworthy to hold any place of trust, honor or profit. I cannot believe this. There are too many true patriotic citizens in Moore for this to be so.

Well, if you would have a soldier to represent you, I have a great many friends in the army and at home, and as many relations as any man in the county; then vote for me.

I was for the old Union until Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men to fight against the South, and I believed then as I now do that the Union of the old United States is dissolved forever. I am tired of the war and want peace as much as any man, but I want an honorable peace. I am opposed to an unconditional submission or of N. C. acting in any other way except with her other sister States. Action otherwise would be dangerous and destructive. There is no such thing as subjugating the South if we would all be true and do our duty and put our trust in God, who doeth all things well. I believe the Lord in His own good time will bless us with peace and that sooner or later our Government will be recognized by the world, and we will be a free and an independent people.

I am in favor of the soldier's wages being raised. Our Congressmen get $16 per day and a poor soldier gets $11 per month, barely enough to pay for his dinner in Richmond, the Capitol of the Government, for which he is fighting.

A word to you my soldier friends: I look upon you as being the means of saving our country and all we have or ever will have from the lowest and most degraded enemy the world ever knew. You have fought from Charleston to Gettysburg, and have poured out your blood freely; can you desecrate the graves of your brother soldiers by submitting to an ignominious peace? No, never. I wish you to remember that I have fought and suffered with you and am well acquainted with a soldier's wants, and if we ever expect to be respected we must be united and stand up for each other. United we stand, divided we fall. Then on the first Thursday in next August vote, first for Gov. Vance the soldier's friend, second for your brother soldier.

ELAM J. HARRINGTON.

April 23 26*3tpd

Blanks for sale at this Office.

THE VICTORY OF PLYMOUTH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 24, 1864.

I send you a rough pen and ink sketch of our most brilliant success at this place.

On Sunday afternoon, 17th instant, our forces arrived in front of Plymouth, having completely surprised the enemy, capturing their pickets. They then sent out a company of cavalry to ascertain if we were not *raiders*, who were ambushed and returned with several empty saddles.

Our forces consisted of Ransom's and Hoke's North Carolina Brigades, commanded by Gen Ransom and Col. Mercer, of the 21st Georgia; Kemper's Virginia brigade, commanded by Col. Terry, Col. Dearing's regiment of cavalry, and seven batteries of field artillery, under Lieut. Col Branch and Major Reid—Gen. Hoke, as senior brigadier, commanding the entire force.

Plymouth is on the south bank of the Roanoke, about 125 miles below Weldon; on its left flank is Conoby creek, skirted on either side with an impassable morass. The enemy had thrown up a very heavy fortification in front, extending from the river to the creek—a distance of a mile—with a deep ditch in front. At short intervals along this line were siege and field guns in embrasure; and in the centre was the Williams Fort, mounting 6 very heavy siege and 3 field guns in batteries. This fort occupied a commanding elevation; was exceedingly strong, with a deep ditch and impenetrable stockade surrounding it, enclosed on all sides, and in case of assault was protected with a heavy gate and drawbridge, thus closing the only entrance into the fort. Inside of this line were three other forts, mounting two to four siege guns in barbette, protecting their left flank and rear. Immediately upon the river was one 200 Parrott rifle in position. On their right flank, about 600 yards in advance of the main line was Fort Wessell, similar to Fort Williams—not so large—and mounting two guns. One mile higher up the river was Fort Warren, of like construction, mounting one 100 Parrott and several other guns of heavy calibre, all commanding the river and any land attack. In addition were four gunboats to co-operate with these forts. The enemy being advised that our iron clad the Albemarle, commanded by Captain Cooke, was nearly completed at Halifax up the river, had built these heavy water batteries to prevent her passage, besides blockading the river with sunken vessels filled with sand, and infesting it with torpedoes. In fact so confident were the enemy of their ability to destroy her that they facetiously sent the message to Capt Cooke that he would greatly oblige them by bringing down his "Ram," as they were aware of "wool" and wanted to shear him;—and they had cause to boast of their fortified strength, for every appliance of engineering skill and yankee industry with pick and spade had been exhausted for a twelve months labor to make Plymouth a Sebastopol. The land forces were commanded by Brig Gen Wessell, and consisted of five full regiments of infantry, with several companies of heavy and light artillery and cavalry companies. The naval squadron was commanded by Capt. Flusser—a Kentuckian—said to be an officer of rare intrepidity and merit. To reduce Fort Warren, Kemper's brigade, Dearing's cavalry and two batteries under Reid were sent the left, on Sunday afternoon. The other force marched to the front. Hoke and Ransom being busily engaged in taking reconnoissances, and the enemy, with vigorous shelling, striving to ascertain the command position of our infantry. About sunset Dearing and Reid, with their field artillery, opened a brisk fire upon Fort Warren at 1600 yards with marked effect, soon cutting down the garrison flag staff. The gunboats steamed up to the assistance of the fort. One was speedily sunk and another seriously damaged. So they retired to a respectful distance. Our sharpshooters ere so annoyed the cannoneers in the fort that their fire was wild. Not deeming it advisable, the fort was not stormed, though it could have been carried with some loss of men.

During the night gun-pits were dug in front of the fort, and early Monday morning the artillery, under Col. Branch, opened a heavy fire upon the enemy's works, which they vigorously responded to. That afternoon Gen Hoke determined to carry Fort Wessell with his and Kemper's brigades, and one battery under Major Reid; he ordered Ransom, with his brigade, and Branch, with fourteen pieces of artillery, to make a heavy demonstration simultaneously with his attack. Ransom's skirmishers, under Pegram and Applewhite, of his staff, advanced handsomely and rapidly, and drove in the enemy. The enemy had now commenced a furious shelling, when our artillery advanced at a rapid gallop for a half a mile over an open field, and took position at about 1500 yards from the enemy's works, each battery opening fire as it reached its position. The solid line of infantry pressing forward at a double quick to support the artillery. The enemy concentrated a most terrific fire from all their forts and gunboats upon the artillery. Still it was unheeded; and as they would get our range the batteries would limber to the front, dash forward at full gallop and open a murderous fire upon the enemy. Again and again did they advance until they were in 800 yards of Fort Williams, the infantry pressing closely up, but reserving their fire. The action commenced about sunset—the night being perfectly clear with a full moon, every object was visible. The sight was magnificent—the screaming, hissing shell, meeting and passing each other through the sulphurous air, appeared as blazing comets with their burning fuses, and would burst with frightful noise, scattering their fragments as thick as hail. It being only a demonstration, the firing was very rapid, but so accurate that Gen. Wessell, after the surrender, remarked that he concluded we had obtained the results of his own target practice with his artillery; he for twelve months having target practice every Thursday.

The enemy being now fully engaged on the right, Gen. Hoke made a vigorous attack upon Fort Wessell with artillery and infantry—the enemy opposing a spirited resistance. Our infantry again and again charged the fort, the enemy hurling at them handgrenades, but the strong stockade, deep ditch and high parapet prevented our men from scaling it. During one of these charges, the intrepid Col Mercer, commanding Hoke's brigade, fell mortally wounded at the head of his command. Finally, our infantry surrounded the fort, the artillery advanced to within 200 yards of it, and Col Dearing, in behalf of Gen Hoke, demanded a surrender of the place, which was immediately complied with, and 52 prisoners marched to the rear. Our loss though light, was much greater than that of the enemy. Thus a very important flank position was obtained, rendering the gunboats could be driven off by the iron clad otherwise it was of little value. On the right, our ammunition being exhausted, the artillery and infantry were withdrawn, our loss being slight. Capt Pegram Gen. Ransom's Adjutant General, as accomplished officer, was severely wounded in the knee while advancing the skirmishers, just before the action closed.

About two o'clock Tuesday morning our iron clad the Albemarle, mounting two Brooke rifle guns, and commanded by Capt. Cooke, passed easily over the obstructions from the high water; passed Fort Warren without eliciting a shot, our sharpshooters so closely investing the fort that the cowardly cannoneers would not man their guns. Steaming just below Plymouth she met the Miami, commanded by Flusser, and the Southfield, under French. They were side by side of each other, and connected by heavy iron cables, with the hope of entangling the Albemarle and running her ashore, or breaking her propeller, and then boarding her. Each of these boats carried eight guns of very heavy calibre, and were regarded equal to any in the waters of Eastern Carolina. The gallant Cooke headed directly for the Southfield, gave her the contents of his bow gun, and, striking her forward with his prow, she immediately began to sink, and with such rapidity that before the Albemarle could disengage herself she was well nigh carried down, water running in at her ports; this occasioning some delay, the Miami fled, but not until she was severely punished, her commander, first officer and many of her crew being killed, besides she was seriously disabled, and is said to be sunk at Edenton Bay. Of the Southfield's crew were said to be killed. Thus added one second brilliant victory with her guns, the first being the Merrimac's in Hampton Roads.

During Monday night Hoke's and Kemper's brigades slept on their arms in the position they had gained before day next morning three regiments of Ransom's brigade and Col Branch's artillery were ordered to support them, and Ransom, with two regiments and artillery, was again ordered to the right to make a demonstration. At light the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire upon our position, to which we replied, also turning their own guns from the captured fort upon them. Gen. Hoke, after making a more thorough reconnoissance on Tuesday evening, did not attack on the left, hence returned Ransom's regiments to him on the right. About midday he determined to send Ransom's brigade, with artillery, to the right to Conoby's Bridge, a distance of four or five miles, to make a simultaneous demonstration with him, while he would attack from his position on the left with his and Kemper's brigades. Ransom reached the bridge about dark, threw forward his skirmishers, who found the enemy in strong position on the opposite side and the bridge destroyed. Finding the enemy were in the rifle pits and stubbornly refusing to yield the position, three pieces of artillery, under Capt Blount, were advanced to within 800 yards of the bridge and the enemy soon dislodged. Our sharpshooters again advanced and the enemy re speedily, when some gallant fellow of the 24th North Carolina Regiment, plunged into the creek, brought back a skiff, and immediately a party of select men were put over in it, and ordered, at all hazards, to drive the enemy. Two pontoons were hurried to the front, one placed in the creek, which ferried over three or four companies that followed, deployed as skirmishers, and the enemy fled, abandoning a position of vital importance to them. The pontoons were soon laid and the infantry, consisting of the 24th North Carolina, Col. Clark; 56th North Carolina, Col Rutledge; 56th North Carolina, Col. Folson; 85th North Carolina, Col. Jones, and (of Clingman's brigade) the 8th North Carolina, Col. Murchison, passed rapidly over and deployed into line at about a mile from the enemy's outerposts, the right flank resting on the Roanoke and the left on Conoby creek.

The artillery, commanded by Col Branch, did not cross, as the enemy could easily hear the crossing and would shell furiously at the least noise. About 12 o'clock the troops were all in position, and were ordered to sleep on their arms and rest for the heavy work just ahead of them. The night was perfectly calm and cloudless, with the full moon shedding its soothing beams upon the sleeping veterans as they lay upon the bare ground covered with their blankets, in groups of two or three for warmth, as the air was sharp and piercing, seeming not even to dream of the morning's carnage; the field officers in rear of their regiments paced to and fro unable to rest from the heavy responsibilities that were crowding upon them. Also in the line of the skirmishers, commanded by the fighting Quarter-master Durham" and the gallant Applewhite, the quick blaze of the rifle, like fire flies at night, was the only relief from the dead calm that prevailed around, as the enemy's heavy guns, however, were belching forth shell and spherical case, firing with great accuracy. When Gens. Hoke and Ransom separated, it was understood that as soon as the latter was in position he would signalize the fact by a rocket, when Gen. Hoke, with his and Kemper's brigades, would attack on the left, and Ransom on their right would make a demonstration or attack as he thought best. After making a reconnoissance, Ransom at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning dispatched Gen Hoke that he was in position but would defer all movements until the dawn of day when he would not demonstrate, but would *attack* and intended *to carry the place by assault*, asking from Gen. Hoke his simultaneous co-operation. He called together his field officers, communicated to them his purpose and plans, and by his confidence, coolness and resources seemed to inspire them thoroughly with his own self reliance. At a rise, he determined to place his artillery in the rear of his infantry, and thereby cause the enemy to overshoot our lines, which proved a complete success.

The moon had just gone down and the gray streaks of the morning were faintly visible in the east when the signal rocket went up and the line of skirmishers were ordered to advance, which they did handsomely driving in the enemy easily. The infantry now moved forward, and the artillery consisting of Blount's, Marshall's and Lee's batteries, under Col. Branch, dashed forward at a full gallop into position, and opened immediately upon the town and forts at about 1200 yards. The enemy by this time had concentrated a most terrific fire from their siege and field guns. Just at this time Gen Hoke opened, with his artillery under Majors Mosely and Reid, a very rapid and tremendous fire, and his infantry sent up a yell after yell as if charging. Ransom caught the sound and rising in his stirrups from the head and right of the line in a clear and ringing voice, gave the command, "Charge, boys and the place is yours," and such a charging and yelling as no one ever saw or heard can ever forget; it baffles description; it was as the wildest gust of the tornado as it prostrates the forest, or the mad fire as it dashes through the prairie; it was a thunder bolt. The hail of shot, shell, canister, grape and Minnie balls were not only unheeded but seemed unheard. The infantry and artillery fell thick and fast, but immediately the gaps were closed.

In ten minutes the two outer forts, with 8 guns, were captured, our infantry scaling their parapets, and the artillery within 150 yards of the forts, horses and limbers blown up and cannoneers shot down, and yet those remaining stood to their guns without shelter, confident of victory and to avenge their dead. The whole command, officers and men, infantry and artillery, seemed enthused with the inspiration of certain victory. Several hundred prisoners were captured in these forts, which were immediately sent to the rear, and now began the contest for the town, more than half a mile in length, the enemy's infantry slowly retiring and stubbornly resisting our advance; Fort Williams dealing out grape and spherical case; their field pieces, at the farther extremities of the broad, straight streets, raking them with a murderous fire; their infantry, in the houses and cellars and behind fences, delivering galling charges of minnies; but all of no avail; our men were aroused, confident and irresistible. They pressed on steadily, without halt or hesitation, tearing down fences, hedges and every obstacle that they met, capturing the enemy at every step. Soon they were in a rout, and our infantry pressed through the town and waved their battle flags over the fortifications in front to General Hoke's forces, who could scarcely believe that so much had been accomplished in so short a time.

Fort Williams now only remained; we had captured some 1500 to 2000 prisoners, and Gen. Ransom immediately sent a summons for it to surrender. Gen Wessel declined, and we commenced a heavy cannonade upon it from all sides, and had it so invested by our sharpshooters that their cannoneers could not stand at their guns. A short time thereafter their colors were hauled down and an unconditional surrender of the place made. The result of this most brilliant success was the capture of some 2,500 officers and men 23 pieces of heavy and light artillery, some 500 horses, 5000 stand of small arms, 6 or 700 barrels of flour, large quantities of bacon and beef, with other commissary and quartermaster's supplies, immense ordnance stores and the strong position of Plymouth, which protects the whole Roanoke Valley and furnishes a base for our iron clads to drive out from the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds the large fleet of enemy's gunboats, and open a large and rich country from which we can obtain immense supplies. Its results are untold. If properly followed up, in a political and military aspect, it should drive the enemy from Eastern North Carolina and obliterate the last vestige of Heldenism from the State.

Gen. Hoke, who commanded the expedition, though only 27 years old, may well rank with the ablest division commanders of the service. He has wonderful tact, force, activity, and an endurance that despises fatigue; handles troops with great ease and celerity, and has their unbounded confidence.

Ransom's charge has not been surpassed at any time; his military genius comprehended the situation and he was master of it; he determined upon his charge, knowing what pluck and dash could accomplish, and satisfied it was the only proper point of attack. With 2,200 muskets and 9 pieces of artillery he charged the enemy's works, which they regarded unassailable, carried them without a halt, capturing 2,500 prisoners and 20 pieces of artillery. His loss, which reached 500 in 30 minutes, shows how sanguinary was the work.

Col Dearing of the cavalry, is worthy of notice. He not only handled his own command with great success but, in the charge of artillery and infantry at Fort Warren, on Sunday night and on Monday night, both on foot, on the right and left with Ransom and Hoke, and on Wednesday morning in Ransom's charge, his services were invaluable.

My rough outline is already too long. I have only striven to narrate prominent facts, and am prevented from detailing many instances of personal heroism by the lack of space. Yet all who participated may justly feel proud that they assisted in the capture of Plymouth.

R.

RANSOM'S BRIGADE AT PLYMOUTH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS RANSOM'S BRIGADE, April 20.

Messrs E J Hale & Sons: Below is a list of casualties in Brig Gen M W Ransom's Brigade in the recent engagements around in and Plymouth, N. C., on the 18th and 20th April 1864.

Very respectfully, S H. GEE, A A & In. Gen

Field and Staff—Wounded: Cap Jno C Pegram, A A G.

24th N C T—Col. Wm J. Clarke.

(Already published in Observer.)

25th N C T—Col. H M Rutledge

Co. A—Killed: Jos L Eimer and W W Owenby. Wounded: W E Conner and E Curtis.

B—Killed: W R Grant. Wounded: Newton Fox.

D—Wounded: Corp F H Hensley and G L Goswell.

E—Wounded: H G Westmore, T C Galloway, G W Cox, Thos Hays.

G—Wounded: Joshua Reems.

H—Killed: J M Carland. Wounded: J L Gentles, W Dumphrey.

I—Wounded: Sgt W Warren, N Luther.

K—Killed: G W Black. Wounded: Corp J M Justice, S F Edmund, A W Ramsey, G P Black.

Recapitulation: Killed 5, wounded 18, Total 23.

85th N C Troops—Col J G Jones

(Already published in Observer.)

56th N C T—Col Paul F Faison.

(Already published in Observer.)

8th N C T—Lt Col J R Murchison

(This Regiment belongs to Clingman's Brigade but is temporarily attached to Ransom's Brigade.

A—Killed: H C Stokely. Wounded: Color Sgt Frank Perkins, Corp Jas N Spencer, Dan'l Evans, Jos Hood, Joshua Cook, Seth Morgan, Jr.

B—Killed: G o W Graves. Wounded: Joseph Garris, Wm Gregory, Dumphrey Harris, Emmerson Walker, Jno A Etheridge, Jas W Kindley, Robt Ballance.

C—Killed: W J Baker. Wounded: R W Lawyer, A J Tobaton, J L Moore.

D—Killed: R P Patterson. Wounded: Lieuts A H Gregory and D W Weaver, W B Dobson, S A Hunt, Pinckney Grant, W Brinkley, A L Wood.

E—Killed: Lt D A Patterson, Jno Coddle. Wounded: Lt Jas K McKethan, Jas T Beard, Henry Canady, Jno Knight, Peter McMillion, B G Morris, B Jenkins, Jno Spivey.

F—Wounded: Lt L J Thornton, S Davis, J Cowan, J F Skipper, B Harris, J Wilson, A J Rogers.

G—Killed: Lieut L D Langley, Sgt J J Talmage. Wounded: Sgt Theophilus Keel, R Brewer, R C Crandell, Gray Harris, Gilford Harris, S C Moore, G L Moore, W H Moore, Simon Tyson.

K—Killed: 1st Sgt J A Barringer, J C Knus, W M Liles, Nelson Bowser, Moses Dey, C J Linebarger, E J Patterson, J E Barringer. Wounded: Corp Jas Cook, J M Allman, W D Barringer, A G Bost, T A Camps, Wiley Chine, W H Caine, A E Harkey, Gilford Hather, J M Missenheimer, J H Munro, Matthias Post, J W Moose, A M Page, J F Rine, J J Sell, J D Sides, E C Watts, Alex Sifrick, M C Reinhart, J A Dudman.

I—Wounded: Sgt W H Harris, Corps B Isley and J D Masterly, M Simpson, Benj James, A Begg, W Forbes, D Clapp, L C Tickle, Francis Faust, Jas Tyler, Josiah Yunger.

K—Killed: J J Keighey, Jno Raney. J S Murph, Wiley W Sanford. Wounded: Lieut P J Miller, Corps B Colly, Lewis B Agner, Jno Brockman, Jacob Barger, Sol Burrows, J B Caddell, Chas A Dost, Wm M Enerigey, Jno Gates, Calvin Huffman, Wm Kesler, A Morgan, B J Plusmer, P J Swink, Jno Rimer, J W Spears.

Recapitulation: Killed: 2 officers, 18 enlisted men; Wounded: 5 officers, 102 enlisted men: Total 127.

Condensed statement of casualties in the Brigade and the Artillery attached to the command under Lt. Col Branch:

	Off Killed	Men Killed	Off Wounded	Men Wounded	Total.
8th N C T,	2	18	5	102	127
24th N C,	2	11	3	85	101
25th "	0	3	0	20	23
56th "	1	19	4	84	108
56th "	0	4	4	80	88
Maj Moseley's Bat Art'y,	0	0	0	17	17
Maj Reid's " "	0	2	1	9	12
Total,	5	59	17	397	476

Maj Moseley's Battalion consists of the following Batteries: Branch Field Artillery, Lt Martin, Comd'g; Wilmington Light Artillery, Capt Miller, Comd'g; Bradford's Battery, Capt Bradford, Comd'g; Montgomery True Blues, Capt Lee, Comd'g.

Only two Batteries of Maj Read's Battalion were assigned to Ransom's Brigade during the engagement of the 18th and 20th. Marshal's Battery, Capt Marshal, Comd'g; Blount's Battery, Capt Blount, Comd'g. Marshall's Blount's and Lee's Batteries only were attached to our Brigade on the morning of the 20th, commanded by Lt Col Branch. Very respectfully,

S H GEE, A A & In Gen.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

Enrolling Office, Fayetteville, May 4, 1864.

IN conformance with recent appointments of Capt Eli Orr 4th Con. Dist., and in obedience to instructions from him, it is hereby ordered that:

I. All white male residents of Cumberland county, between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50, belonging to 53d Reg't N. C. Militia, shall appear at Fayetteville on 19th inst., and those belonging to 54th Reg't on the 20th inst., excepting those from 7th and Quewhiffle Districts, who shall appear on the 21st inst., A. M., that they may then be examined by Medical Ex'g Board, and submit such claims as they have to Exemption or Detail. Any person who may have failed to enroll himself will be placed in service in the field unless he shall present on these appointed days "reasonable excuse therefor, to be judged of by the President."

II. All free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, will be enrolled by officers of Home Guard and brought before Medical Ex'g Board and Local Enrolling officer for examination and proper disposition. Manufacturers and Companies of any kind having as employees "free negroes" whom they desire to retain, must file in this office proper applications for them prior to day of Enrollment.

III. All between 18 and 45, a re-examination of whom was ordered especially, as well as those who by sickness or other good reason failed to appear at last Enrollment must now present themselves on the 20th inst. for final examination.

It may also be added, that some have been found to have entirely neglected or refused to comply with what is now a reasonable requirement on them—report themselves, record their cause for being out of the army and receive a certificate to that effect. No man can be presumed to be exempt, but the contrary, until his claim to exemption becomes apparent. Hereafter no further notice will be given, but all between the ages of conscription, not accounted for in this office by the 21st inst. will be arrested wherever found, and no one can feel himself injured.

W. C. RENCHER, Lt & En. Officer,
Cumberland county.

29 (M21)

OFFICE DEPOT, No. 11,
WHITE HALL, BLADEN CO., N. C., May 2, 1864.

Pay your Tithes.

PERSONS that have not already paid their Tithe Tax will pay the same between the 16th and 20th of May, at White Hall, and have it credited on their estimates, or said estimates will be returned uncredited. Bring in your receipts.

T. M SIKES,
Depot Agt No 11, 4th Dist. N. C.

29 2 81

Q. M. Office, 4th Dist. N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, May 1st, 1864.

To Farmers of the 4th Cong. Dist., N. C.

YOU have until the 31st of May next, to pay you Taxes due from crops of 1863. It is hoped that every one will pay promptly.

Due notice will be given when the Agents will be ready to receive the Taxes of 1864.

J. M McGOWAN.
Capt and Post Q. M.

29 4t

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO WOMAN named the 1st July 1864, from Mr. A. W. Steel's Fayetteville. She is supposed to be about the town now. Said woman's name is Betsey, and is of medium height, dark complexion, and a full suit of hair. I will give the above reward to any one who will deliver her to me at the Arsenal, or confine her in jail.

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR

April 26 29-4t

I am a candidate to represent

Robeson county in the next House of Commons. A Union man till April 1861, a Conservative and supporter of Mr Holden for Governor, I am for a Convention and immediate measures for peace. I am opposed to the original Secessionists, to the Conscription and Tithe laws, to the suspension of the habeas corpus, to the war, to military usurpation of power. I solicit the votes of my county solely for the cause of peace, which I represent.

ARCH'D AZNE McBRYDE.

Camp Holmes, April 27. 29 4tpd

NOTICE.

ANY person wishing to exchange a boy 12 or 15 years old for a girl about 17, a good cornfield hand and a very good cook, they can see M. McKinnon or Geo. Holmes, Sr. or exchange two small ones for the said girl.

May 3. 29 3t

NOTICE.

I WILL distribute Salt to citizens in Seventy first District on Wednesday and Thursday the 11th and 12th inst. All those that do not apply then will not be attended to.

NEILL R. BLUE,
Salt Com. for 71st Dist.

May 4. 29 2tpd

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Committees of the different districts appointed by the County Court of Robeson county, for the distribution of money and provisions, among indigent soldiers' wives and families, are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Eleventh day of May A. D 1864 and receive for distribution the second dividend for 1864, now in my hands. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

JOHN WALKER,
Commissioner for Robeson Co.

April 30. 29 2t

HARNETT COUNTY CONVENTION

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Convention to nominate two candidates for the House of Commons met in the Court House at Lillington (as heretofore advertised) on the 2d day of May 1864. Neill S. Stewart was elected to preside and R. B. Smith to act as Secretary. Six of the nine Districts in the County were represented by regular Delegates. A committee of one from each district was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting, who retired, prepared and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That we endorse the administration of Gov Vance and declare in favor of his re election.

2d. Resolved, That we will support no candidate for a seat in the Legislature who will not advocate the election of Gov Vance upon the stump.

3d. Resolved, That we are opposed to North Carolina's taking her own affairs in her own hands and taking the key-stone from the Confederate Arch and letting the whole structure fall.

4th. Resolved, That we are in favor of having one citizen to advocate our cause before the people on the stump and one of our friends from the army to represent us, believing that it is due to our gallant braves who are so nobly defending our liberties in the field that they should have a Representative in the next General Assembly.

5th. Resolved, That we recommend the names of Gen'l A D McLean and Lieut. Wm. M McNeill to be voted for as two of the Commoners from Cumberland and Harnett for the next General Assembly.

6th. Resolved, That in recommending these gentlemen we respectfully present them to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett in the confidence that Cumberland will willingly accord to us two Commoners, whilst we will join with her in electing one Commoner and the Senator, thus giving her entire control of one branch of the Legislature.

7th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Weekly Intelligencer.

Gen McLean was waited on by a committee, informed of his nomination and requested to address the Convention. In response to this he came forward, accepted the nomination and endorsed the resolutions in a warm and able address. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in response to calls made for them, and the greatest harmony prevailed throughout.

N. S. STEWART, Ch'm'n.

R. B. SMITH, Sec'y.

Col. Mallett's Battalion.—We were present on yesterday afternoon at the Review of the Troops at Camp Holmes, by Lt. Gen. Holmes, preparatory to their going forward to the front to meet the enemy. We have scarcely ever seen so fine a body of men, taking them altogether, and their proficiency in drill cannot be excelled; reflecting great credit upon their Commander and others who have been over them.

The review being over, the whole line was drawn up in close order and was addressed by Gen Holmes. He told them that he came to announce to them that they were needed in the field, and must prepare to go at once. That he had just returned from Richmond where he had endeavored to make arrangements for them to go in a body, under the lead of their beloved Commander, Col. Mallett, under whom they had long served; but that such an arrangement was not compatible with the regulations of the service—new organized troops not being admissible. They must, therefore, select the Companies to which they wished to be attached and go to join them in meeting the enemy, who were about ready for the onslaught.

Gen. Holmes complimented the Battalion as being the best drilled one he had seen any where, and especially complimented them for the exalted reputation they bore for correct discipline and high moral virtue.

It was a highly interesting occasion; and when the troops returned to their quarters, they made the echoes ring with huzzahs at the prospect of meeting the enemy. Col. Mallett seemed much moved at this parting review of his troops whose welfare he has been ever assiduous to promote; while the men seemed to have but one regret and that was the parting with their loved commander.

While at Camp Holmes, a company of the Junior Reserves" arrived and were assigned to quarters. They seemed to be cheerful and happy in their new situation. God bless the boys.

Raleigh Confederate 6th.

From Plymouth.—It is said that the waters of Albemarle Sound are in our quiet possession. The fisheries are being worked with great results by the people. The amount of provisions secured by the fall of Plymouth is said to be far greater than any one had supposed, and the country open to us will furnish enough to feed a large army for many months to come.

Raleigh Confederate

After the fall of Plymouth a great number of citizens hastened there to reclaim the property stolen from them by the yankees. Besides a large number of negroes, horses and other articles identified by their owners, we learn that a gentleman found there his family carriage, which had been taken from him by Yankee General Wessell and kept and used by him for his own private pleasure. At out Plymouth, like in other districts overrun by the enemy, their officers have feasted and fattened on the goods stolen from our citizens, and we are glad to hear that a day of reckoning has come to those who have suffered from their pillaging. The garrison of Plymouth, for months, has had nothing to do but make raids on neighboring plantations, and their killings have been limited to the number of necks wrung of stolen chickens.

The yankee accounts of the battle of Plymouth, we are told by a gentleman from North Carolina, are as greatly exaggerated as an utter disregard of truth and perversion of facts could make them. The yankees have it that our men made seven unsuccessful charges, while the truth is, our men were unsuccessful in but one single charge in the whole battle.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Capture of Deserters.—Capt. C. D. Williamson and Privates J. C. Pugh and T. M. Furgerson, of Col. Mallett's Battalion, while driving the woods in search of deserters in Granville county, about 20 miles from Raleigh, on the 28th ult., came on four deserters, well armed, and who had made many threats. Capt. W. and his two men charged on them:—one made his escape, two were captured and one killed. Capt. Williamson is the son of Baley Williamson, Esq., of Moore Co. N. C., and deserves promotion for his bravery and coolness.—*Raleigh Confed., 6th.*

New Counterfeits.—We were shown yesterday three bills which we were informed were counterfeits just arrived here from Havana, via Nassau. They are a one hundred dollar interest-bearing note; a one hundred dollar and a twenty dollar non-interest-bearing note. The interest-bearing note is dated Dec. 1, 1862. It is stamped on the back with a circular stamp "Issued at Montgomery, Ala. 10 Jan. '63. T. Sandford Depositary." The non-interest-bearing notes are of the old Hoyer & Ludwig stamp, dated September 2d, 1861.—*Wilmington Journal, 5th.*

Judge Ruffin.—Chief Justice Ruffin is recovering from his very dangerous illness.

Given up as a Bad Job.—The New York Tribune announces the abandonment of the siege of Charleston.

British aid to the Yankees.—A Parliamentary return shows that the number of rifles and muskets exported from Liverpool to Federal ports in 1861, was 15,148, while in 1862 it amounted to 196,053.

WAR NEWS

A Battle in Northern Virginia—Lee's Army again Successful!—ORANGE C H, May 5.—The enemy's infantry and artillery all crossed at the lower fords last night, and spread this morning from Chancellorsville up to Parker's Store, a point about 20 miles below here. It is reported that they are moving this morning out from Chancellorsville towards the Central Railway. Some slight cavalry skirmishing has been going on about 20 miles below, near Parker's Store, this morning. Grant's force is variously estimated at between 100 and 180,000 men.

ORANGE C. H., May 6.—A considerable engagement occurred yesterday about 20 miles below here near Parker's Store, Spottsylvania co., on the Plank road, between a part of Ewell's corps, and the 5th corps yankee infantry, including Sickles' regulars. The engagement lasted from 12 o'clock until night. Our troops repulsed the enemy most handsomely, capturing 981 privates and 40 commissioned officers, who have arrived here.

RICHMOND, May 6.—The following was received this morning:—

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., May 6

To the Hon. Secretary of War:—The enemy crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna Fords. Two corps of this army moved to oppose him—Ewell's by the old turnpike, Hill's by the plank road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line of march. A strong attack was made on Ewell, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery. The enemy subsequently concentrated upon Hill, who, with Heth's and Wilcox's Divisions, successfully resisted their repeated and desperate assaults. A large force of cavalry and artillery, on our right flank, was driven back by Rosser's brigade.

By the blessing of God, we maintained our position against every effort until night, when the contest closed.

We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men. The gallant Gen. J. M. Jones, killed; Brig Gen. Stafford, I fear, mortally wounded, while leading his command with conspicuous valor.

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, May 6.—Fighting between Lee and Grant was resumed this morning. Several telegrams received represent news from the front as cheering. About 2000 prisoners were captured yesterday.

From Eastern North Carolina.—We are not without rumors from Gen. Hoke's army, but none of them speak of an attack or anything like it—some of them indeed, would lead us to expect the contrary. It is said on the contrary that the Ram Albemarle has been seen in Neuse river below Newbern, and should this be true we can all conjecture what is to happen. We would still counsel the public, however, not to be too sanguine in their expectations of an attack, as many obstacles may interpose to prevent it.

Goldsboro' Journal, 6th.

It is reported that the "Albemarle Ram," in cruising about in the waters of the Sound, a few days since, captured two transport vessels laden with corn for Fortress Monroe. One of the vessels it is said had fifteen thousand bushels on board.—*Raleigh Confederate, 6th*

KINSTON, May 4.—The news from this quarter is of vast importance. Before this reaches you, Newbern will doubtless be in our possession. Major General Hoke, commanding —— brigades of infantry, is now in motion, moving against that city, on the south side of the Neuse, whilst Brig. Gen. Dearing, commanding cavalry, is advancing on the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, between the town, so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy, should they attempt to escape by that route to Morehead City. Gen ——, who has been here for several days past, left last night, after turning over the command of the expedition against Newbern to Maj. Gen. Hoke.

A dispatch received from Col. Whitford on yesterday says that the yankees have been engaged for several days past in moving off all their valuables by the way of the Atlantic Railroad, to Morehead City.—*Cor. Rol. Confederate, 6th.*

Yankee movements on the Peninsula.—A Gun Boat blown up.—RICHMOND, May 5.—Information at the War Department reports 4 monitors and 5 gunboats, (2 iron clads) and 50 transports, in the James river, this morning, coming up.

RICHMOND, May 6.—The fleet came up yesterday above City Point, and landed several regiments. The enemy's force is estimated at 9000. The enemy on the Peninsula reported advancing.

It is reported that additional transports with troops, came up the river to-day.

One yankee gunboat on the James, was blown up this afternoon.

From the Trans Mississippi.—MERIDIAN, May 6.—Information from trans-Mississippi confirms the former rumors of a battle between Price and Steele, in which the Confederates gained a complete victory. Steele is said to have lost his entire wagon train.

From Georgia.—DALTON, May 6.—The enemy's advance is very slow, as they are cutting roads, and building causeways and bridges.

Symptoms of a Battle.—DALTON, May 6.—Gen. Johnston has issued an order granting pardon to all persons under arrest, except those for plundering and pilfering.

From the South West.—DEMOPOLIS, May 6.—Advices from Olive Branch state that after eight hours desperate fighting, our forces repulsed and drove the enemy across Thompson's creek. The enemy numbered 15,000, our forces 800. Col. John S. Scott, commanding a cavalry force of 600 men, engaged 5000 yankees from Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, under Gen. Andrews, and after several hours fighting, repulsed them with heavy loss. Our loss five wounded. The fight took place at Olive Branch Creek; the enemy are in full retreat towards Baton Rouge, and Maj. Fred. Ogden, commanding Mayfield's cavalry, pursuing.

DEMOPOLIS, May 6.—Advices from Mississippi state that the enemy, with 10,000 infantry, 2 batteries of artillery and 250 cavalry, all under Gen. McArthur, were advancing towards Yazoo City.

Our Indian Allies whip the Yankees.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th has been furnished with the following extracts from letters received in that city:—

"1ST INDIAN BRIGADE, CAMP LONGSTREET,
CHOCTAW NATION, March 30, 1864.

* * "It is reported that a heavy force of the enemy from Fort Smith is on the march to clear out the Indian Nations; it probably numbers ten regiments, or four or five thousand men. So you see we are likely to have some fun soon. Stand Watie now commands the 1st Indian Brigade, is in fine spirits, full of confidence, and anxious to meet the enemy. Look out for stirring news from us."

In another letter of later date this writer says: "We have met the enemy and they are ours,' that is, what's left of them. Old Stand, with a portion of his brigade, attacked a force of the enemy, 1500 strong, thirty miles from Boggy Depot. He fought them until dark, and retreated several miles, leaving the Yankees in full possession of the battle field, and under the pleasant delusion that Stand Watie was whipped—but Watie out-Yankeed them this time. In the still hours of the night, Stand Watie and his cut-throats, as the Yankees uncharitably call us, fell upon the slumbering Yankees and scattered them to the four winds. We captured six hundred horses and equipments, hundreds of arms, and literally smashed them 'into a cocked hat.'"

There is little doubt but this force, so roughly handled by Stand Watie, was a part of Thayer's column. From the swamps of Florida to the prairies of the Indian country, our successes run unbroken.

Our Indian allies, under Stand Watie and others, who have never wavered in the darkest hours of our struggle, who have sacrificed their all to the great cause of Southern liberty, will ever be gratefully remembered by the people of the Confederate States.

[Thayer's force was 8 regiments, and marched from Fort Smith for Shreveport at the same time Steele left Little Rock—all expecting to be in with Banks "at the death."]

Northern and Foreign News.—RICHMOND, May 5.—Northern papers of the 3d were received by the flag of truce boat. We annex a summary of news:

From Louisiana.—A telegram from the mouth of Red River, dated the 24th, says Banks's army had fallen back to Alexandria without fighting. Steele is reported at Camden, Ark., in a strongly fortified position. A correspondent of the New York Tribune mentions a rumor that Banks will be superseded by Augur.

Chase's reported Resignation.—Chase has not resigned. He has been induced to remain at his post for the present.

Gold.—On the 2d gold was quoted at 177.

Foreign.—European advices are to the 22d.

The Prussians, on the 18th, assaulted and captured the Danish works at Duppell—loss heavy on both sides. The Danes retreated to the Island of Alsen.

The Conference in regard to the Danish and German war was to meet on the 20th.

The English Government retains possession of the gunboat Alexandra, but was ready to deliver her to the ow

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1864.

THE GREAT BATTLE.—Nothing has been received here of later date than Gen. Lee's dispatch of Friday night last, which came at noon on Saturday. At 2 P. M. of that day it was announced that the line was down between Weldon and Petersburg, and it has not since been working. There is another line via Lynchburg, Danville and Greensborough, and we telegraphed to the latter place for the news, but have had no answer, because of the amount of work with which the operators there were pre-occupied. By mail, nothing later than General Lee's dispatch could have come; but the mail too is a day behind.

It will be seen that Gen. Lee states the battle as progressing successfully and hopefully. The most untoward event, apparently, was the severe wounding of Gen. Longstreet, a corps commander.

A private dispatch from the Junior Editor of this paper, of Gen. Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, A. P. Hill's corps, dated Friday the 6th, states that there was "heavy fighting yesterday afternoon and this morning. Ewell whipped the enemy on our left yesterday. Wilcox's and Heth's Divisions held in check yesterday afternoon and drove back three yankee corps and two divisions. We are driving them this morning. Our Brigade captured, yesterday afternoon, three hundred officers and men."

He adds, for the information of their families, that Lt. John Rencher, 33d Reg't, (son of Hon. Abraham Rencher of Pittsborough,) was wounded in the right arm, not dangerously, and Serg't Maj. Thos. Wright, 33d Reg't, (son of the late Dr. Thomas H. Wright of Wilmington,) in the head. Other private telegrams mention that Mr. Hiram B. Butler, of Capt. Horne's Co. 3d Reg't, of this county, was wounded in shoulder; and Capt. Dockery, (son of Hon. A. Dockery of Richmond,) was also wounded. These are the only casualties heard from.

THE BATTLE OF PLYMOUTH.—It is not necessary to apologise for the publication of another very interesting account of this important and gallantly fought battle. It occurred on our own soil, was fought mainly by our own soldiers, and was distinguished by a degree of dash and unflinching courage never surpassed and rarely equalled. The account we copy to-day from the Richmond Examiner is the fullest we have seen.

We have received a communication from an officer of the 35th N. C. T. complaining that the Richmond papers give to others the credit due to that Regiment. He says (what the accounts we have published have shown) that Ransom's Brigade drove the yankees out of the town of Plymouth. That Brigade, he adds, "charged the yankee fortifications, and our Reg't, the 35th, captured the first fort, the key to the position; its Colonel (J. G. Jones of Person county) was the first to mount the fortifications, and in honor of him and his Reg't Gen. Ransom changed the yankee name of the fort from Fort Comfort to Fort Jones. To Col. Jones the yankee commander of that fort surrendered, and a detail from that Reg't took charge of the first yankee prisoners captured at Plymouth and conducted them to the rear. Our three centre companies covered the front of the fort and our right and left wings completely surrounded it. Our dead were all around the fort and the dead of no other Reg't were."

Our correspondent's letter was written near Greenville on the 1st. He states that a portion of Hoke's Brigade had marched that day to occupy Washington, and that Plymouth was held by some of Martin's Brigade.

A PROPOSED WAR-DEBT TAX.—The Richmond Sentinel, which we suppose speaks by inspiration from the Treasury Department, urges that Congress shall lay a tax of 25 per cent. on the assessed value of all real and personal estate (except perishable property,) according to the assessed value in 1861, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the public debt. That the tax be payable in current funds or government securities, and be a lien upon the property until paid. And that the holder have the privilege of paying the whole at once or 2 per cent. a year, at his option.

The Sentinel argues that the reduction of the currency by the late tax and currency laws has not had the expected effect of reducing prices of produce and goods. This is true as a general thing. But we think it has had the good effect to prevent a further great advance of prices. Money is now scarce, and the main reason why prices are not correspondingly low is, that there is so little use for money. The farmers and planters, especially, were never so free from debt, so abundantly supplied with currency, and so little in want of store goods, so little tempted, indeed, by the presence of such goods or the opportunity of buying any species of property. They live within themselves, and have no need of money; therefore they are not compelled to sell their surplus and not inclined to reduce prices. The tax law did not reach them, their tithes being an off set against taxes. This was the mistake of the legislation of the late Congress. Other interests were taxed twice, but the farmers only once, and that in kind, so that they were not obliged by any law to sell for the purpose of raising money.

The Sentinel says;

"We must, somehow, create a use and necessity for money, and thereby a demand for it that shall cause people to seek after it, and to value it. If this were the case, many a man who practices on the public necessities would be taught moderation by necessities of his own. Many a person who now imagines that he cannot possibly spare a pound of meat or a bushel of meal to his suffering neighbor, would find that he could spare many a pound and many a bushel."

Whilst believing that every need of the country in the successful prosecution of the war must be met, and will be cheerfully met, we do not think that the Sentinel's motive for such legislation is a legitimate one. No legislation can be justifiable, it seems to us, which seeks to compel a man to sell his property of any kind. If the wants of the country require the tax, by all means let it be levied, but let us not attempt to regulate the sales of meat or meal by their producers.

The Sentinel thinks that many persons would pay such a tax in full now, whilst money is comparatively cheap, and not leave it as an incumbrance on their property to be paid after the war in gold or its equivalent. Doubtless this would be done to a considerable extent. The great majority, however, would probably prefer to pay only the 2 per cent. a year for the present; for, though death and taxes are said to come to all men alike, all are alike anxious to postpone their visitation.

We do not think that the public mind is sufficiently alive to the improvement in the currency effected by the late legislation of Congress. Confederate treasury notes had become a drug in the market because there were too many of them—more than the business of the country required. The amount is now reduced one-half, and the Secretary of the Treasury is prohibited from again inflicting such an evil upon the country. He must carry on the war by taxes and sales of bonds. The present amount of currency not being too much for business, should assume its proper value, and we trust that such will be the gradual effect.

A STOUT-HEARTED PEOPLE.—We copied some weeks ago from the Richmond Examiner some very able articles exhibiting the intolerable condition of the people of Poland and Ireland after their subjugation. It was an appropriate warning to the people of the Confederacy of their own fate if they should ever be so foolish and base as to permit their own subjugation. The warning may be repeated from experience nearer home. A late number of the "Norfolk Regime," the official paper of Beast Butler and Wild is said to contain about sixty orders on various subjects, some of which show the condition of Norfolk as a subjugated place. One of these orders recites that W. H. H. Hodges, Cashier of the Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank, had sent away into the Confederacy the funds belonging to the bank, and refused to disclose the men and means by which he had sent them, wherefore, says the order, "It is ordered that he be confined at hard labor at Fort Hatteras, on Hatteras Island, upon the coast of North Carolina, upon bread and water, with a twenty-four pound ball attached to his leg by a chain not more than six feet long, until he answers the questions, and that he stand committed to the guard-house until he is removed on board the transport to be conveyed to Fort Hatteras in execution of this order."

A horrible punishment for honestly endeavoring to save the money entrusted to him from the clutches of one who, like Butler, had made himself notorious for his immense stealings while commanding at New Orleans.

The Rev. George M. Baine, Sen., cashier of another Savings Bank, for the same offence of "refusing to disclose his accomplices" in removing $43,000 of its funds to Richmond, was sentenced to hard labor at Fort Hatteras until he does answer the questions, and it is added, "No further punishment is put upon him in consideration of his age." A Minister of the Gospel and an old man, sentenced to hard labor on a desert island, a sand bank, for doing his duty by those who had trusted him with their money, to preserve it from being stolen!

Next we see that the Rev. C. L. Woodworth, Chaplain of 27th Massachusetts regiment, is by formal order assigned to the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Norfolk, made vacant by Wild's having deposed the former Pastor, the Rev. Jas. D. Armstrong, D. D., on account of his sympathy with the Confederacy. So the people of a subjugated town are not at liberty to select their own Ministers to preach the gospel to them, but have one appointed for them, appointed by military authority, coming from a region noted for its ungodliness, and for its hostility to every thing that the people of Norfolk respect and venerate! They would doubtless rather have no Minister at all than such a one; but if they show their feeling by staying away from Church, they will doubtless pay for it by oppressions and insults.

Next, we find an order banishing "Charles W. Buttz, Attorney at Law, so called," for "having applied abusive and contemptuous language to me and to an officer of my staff," says Gen. Wild. Noble revenge for abuse and contempt! Brave General and Staff! It is a pity that Buttz did not kick them both and pull their noses while he was about it, for they would have resented these indignities in the same valiant way.

Next is an order that no auctioneer, commission merchant, or other person, dealing in and selling personal property of any description, shall sell or transfer any such property without first reporting in person a correct schedule of the property, on pain of fine and imprisonment!

Next an order that every fourth dog shall be killed.

From these samples, collected from one paper, it will be seen that property, liberty, religion, mind, body, and soul, are all held subject to the arbitrary regulations of the military. And what sort of military? A thief and murderer like Beast Butler, or a bawdy-house keeper like Capt. Williams, of the 116th New York Reg't, who, as shown by the proceedings of a Court Martial published in the same paper, was dismissed the service for having kept a bawdy house in Fredericksburg, Va., while it was in the occupation of the U. S. forces, he then being an officer in the U. S. Army.

CAPT. BLACKBURN.—A friend writes us that Capt. J. O. Blackburn, of Co. G, 21st Reg't, Hoke's Brigade, who was killed at Plymouth, was one of three sons of a widow lady in Stokes county who entered the army at the commencement of the war. One of them was killed at the second Manassas battle. The Captain was first wounded in the arm at Plymouth and called Lieut. Gentry to the command of his company; but after examining his wound he remarked that he would not stay away from the engagement. He returned and was soon after shot in the head. The youngest and only remaining son of his mother volunteered in Texas. They were all true and devoted friends of the Confederacy.

AN ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC PAPER.—We find in the Raleigh Confederate the remarkable document which we copy, from the 227 North Carolina officers who are prisoners on Johnson's Island. It is eloquent in matter and manner. We have not seen the names of the 227 officers, for the "Conservative" in which they were published has not come to us; but learn that the following names from this county are among them, viz: D. W. McDonald, H. A. McDonald, R. W. Thornton, W. C. McDaniel, A. McFadyen, B. F. Pearce and Henry E. Shepherd.

These, like the bulk of the 227, were in former times opposed in party politics, but a union in the great cause of their country, and common sufferings in a foreign prison, have obliterated all party feeling, and made them one in sentiment and in action.

VOLUNTEERING—We learn that the Battalion of six companies at the Arsenal at this place (three of them composed of artisans,) on Saturday handsomely tendered their services, with almost entire unanimity, to go to Virginia for the Spring campaign. Col. Childs has telegraphed for the consent of the Department at Richmond.

THE PLYMOUTH PRISONERS.—The Savannah Republican of the 4th inst. notices the arrival there on the 3d of 499 more of these prisoners, and says these make 2327 in all that have passed through there on the way to the prison in the interior. No negroes were among them. 115 officers are stated to have arrived in Richmond—2442 in all.

BEFOGGED.—The Raleigh papers manifest a good deal of interest as to the gubernatorial preferences of Mr. Leach, lately elected Congressman in the 7th District. He seems to be difficult to locate. We picked up the Conservative a few nights ago and found what appeared to be a "by authority" notice that he was against Mr. Holden. Then, looking into the Progress of the same date, we found what also seemed to be a "by authority" notice that he was against Gov. Vance.

ORANGE POLITICS.—A letter from Cedar Grove, of the 29th ult., says: "Mr. Holden, unless things change very much, will not black the board in this community."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, that the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act 'to fund, tax and limit the currency," passed at the last session of Congress, so as to provide that bonds of the Confederate States, to be received by any State, in pursuance of the twelfth section of said act, shall be coupon bonds, and exempt from taxation; and that all Confederate notes of any of the old issues, held by any State on the first day of April, 1864, may, at the option of such State, be exchanged for such bonds, or for Treasury notes of the new issue; and further, that all just demands of any State against the Confederate Government, accruing but unpaid prior to the said first day of April, shall be paid in Treasury notes of the new issue, provided for by said act.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. James M. Leach, of N. C., asked leave to make an explanation of his position, and alluded to an article published in the Examiner, which he stated made a fling not only at him part cularly but also at his State. He also alluded to various misrepresentations which he said had been made about the position and sentiments of the people of North Carolina, and of his district particularly, which had been misunderstood. He stated that he was a peace man on the basis of the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States at the earliest possible day, and so far as his district was concerned there was not a truer, more loyal, or law abiding people in the Confederate States. He was the representative of a conservative district, but had never yet heard an expression from a solitary man of his constituency that looked to reconstruction at any time. He is in the same position, and so is North Carolina, as Vice President Stephens, and Gov. Brown, of Ga., &c.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of N. C., concurred in the general drift of the remarks of his colleague. He was a peace man, but on such terms as would secure justice to those who originated this war, and those who had sacrificed their all in it. His district and State had furnished many soldiers to the Confederacy, and, if necessary, he was willing to spill his heart's blood. Some portions of North Carolina was accused of disloyalty, but it was owing to bad laws and a worse administration of them.

Mr. Staples, of Va. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Is he for peace on any other terms than the independence of the Confederate States?

Mr. Leach. I am for peace on the terms of independence, if I can get it; otherwise, I am for peace on the best terms I can get, short of subjugation. I hope the gentleman is satisfied.

Mr. Staples. I am not satisfied. [Mr. Staples proceeded to address the House, but Mr. Atkins, of Tenn., objected, on the ground that the debate would be unprofitable.]

On Thursday, in the Senate, there was considerable discussion of a proposition to fix a day of adjournment. No decision. A bill was passed directing the Sec'y of State to furnish Congressmen with such certificates as would enable them to travel without interruption.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. J. T. Leach introduced a bill to exempt (under certain circumstances) soldiers' families from payment of tithes. Also, a resolution to permit officers to buy rations for their servants. Mr. Logan, of N. C., introduced a bill to protect citizens from illegal and unjust impressments. Mr. Foote spoke against secret sessions.

Friday's proceedings have not yet reached us by mail. The telegraph reports nothing of interest.

GOV. VANCE.—The Petersburg Express, whose unfavorable remarks upon Gov. Vance's speech here were lately noticed in the Observer, makes a handsome *amende* in the following closing paragraph of a long article:—

"We look upon the Governor as the embodiment of all the elements which constitute the right sort of character for one occupying his official station, and we should regard his defeat at the ensuing election as a great public calamity. A people that could discard from their confidence such an intrepid, honest, true hearted and trusty public servant as he has proven himself to be, must expect to reap nothing but shame and mischief from such an act of surpassing ingratitude and folly. We cannot tolerate the idea that there is the smallest doubt of his re-election. It is impossible that such a man as Governor Vance can be otherwise than enthusiastically sustained by the people of the State which he governs so well. We are glad that the Observer has afforded us the opportunity of thus putting ourself *rectus in curia* in this interesting case."

YANKEE VANDALISM.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that when the yankees evacuated Washington, N. C., on Sunday the 1st inst., they set fire to the town not far from its centre, near the former Bank of Washington, and burnt every building from the water to the back part of the town. The citizens stopped the fire to the westward. A warehouse, containing commissary stores, small arms, powder, &c. was saved. The bridge over the Tar river was fired in three places, and considerably damaged.

A few persons left with the yankees, amongst them Howard Wiswall and family, —— Richardson and family, John Prime and family, Col. Sam'l Carrow, Lt. Col. Thomas Bowen, U. Rich, Geo. Dixon, and several others, names not recollected. This act (says the Journal) furnishes a striking commentary upon Federal occupation. For long months their forces have held Washington, and yet on leaving it they do their best to destroy it and ruin its inhabitants, regarding them, and no doubt truly, as a hostile people, as indeed is shown by the smallness of the number of those who have gone off with them. Running away from a town which they dare not hold as warriors, they seek to destroy it as incendiaries. It adds one more page to the record of this war, upon which the historian will inscribe the damning evidence of yankee atrocity and barbarism."

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.—Mr. Graham of N. C. is placed on the Committees of Finance and Naval Affairs. Mr. Dortch of N. C. is Chairman of Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment, and member of those on Commerce and Accounts.

The Reserves.—We learn that not only will the men between 45 and 50 be left at home, for the present, but that the authorities will detail such of those between 17 and 18 as can make it appear that they are necessary to the labor of the farm.

Ral. Prog., 7th.

CURRENCY NOTICE.

We are compelled to follow the universal practice and put $5 notes (which form the principal part of our receipts at present) on a footing with $10's, $20's, &c. Neither we nor our employees can buy any thing with them except with the tax of 33⅓ per cent. deducted, or 50 per cent. added to the price of the article purchased; so that a $5 note is but $3 33. At our prices it is impossible to stand this. It would be like "working for nothing and finding ourselves." An illustration of constant occurrence recently: A gentleman wishes to pay us $6; he hands us two $5's and we give him $4 in change. Result: the Observer furnished to him a year for $2 68. An operation which would soon break us.

We prefer this change to an increase of price, for while that would effect the desired result as to those paying in $5's, it would bring us too much from those paying in small notes or new issue. Those who do not desire to submit to the discount can pay us in new issue or in small notes.

This notice affects payments at the office *at once*. As we take "snap judgment" on no one, remittances of $5's by mail will be credited at their face value until the 16th inst. This regulation is intended only for the benefit of those mailing us money in ignorance of this notice. Those who send $5's before that date asking them to be credited as such after knowing of this change will have their money returned by mail.

May 9, 1864.

A VOICE FROM JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

We publish below a communication addressed to Gov. Vance, by the officers and soldiers who have been and, we believe, are still held in captivity on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. It is a capital production, written remarkably well and presents facts and arguments from a stand-point and under circumstances that cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of every honest and impartial reader. The gentlemen who signed this paper have had opportunities for observation and the facilities of gathering facts, that enable them to set forth the objects and purposes of our enemies, as well as the hopes and fears of our friends and sympathisers at the North, knowingly and understandingly. The getting up of this paper was no party movement. The signers, some of them gentlemen not unknown to fame and of recognized ability, have belonged to different political parties, and, we presume, had no idea that there would be any contest for Gubernatorial honors in this State next summer. The tribute to Gov. Vance was an honest one, and no less merited than honest and disinterested in intent. There are 227 signers, who represent nearly every county in the State.—*Conservative.*

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
JOHNSON'S ISLAND, March 31, 1864.

GOVERNOR VANCE:

Sir—At a meeting of the officers from North Carolina confined in this prison, yesterday, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to express to you the intense satisfaction with which we have marked the distinguished ability and lofty patriotism which have characterised your administration. It has been with peculiar pride during this, our long and tedious imprisonment, that in every wind that has brought to our ears a whisper from the land of our birth and of our unchangeable love, we have heard the utterance of our own sentiments, the echo of our prayers, of our highest hopes and purest aspirations, in the manly and patriotic language of the Governor of our State. Exiles from our homes and country, captives in the land of those who hate and would destroy us, we watch with anxious concern the progress of events and the course of the war, and note with unmingled pleasure the manifestations of ardent patriotism and unyielding firmness among the masses of the people of our own State. But, sir, it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we revert to your late noble effort at Wilkesboro', so genuine in its arguments, and withal so hopeful and confident of success, that every son of the old State felt a glow of pride in the reflection that these grand utterances emanated from his own honored chief magistrate. Sir, your exposition of the policy of the Federal Government, your startling portraiture of the miseries that would be endured by our unhappy country, and the oppressions and indignities that would be heaped upon her in case of submission, are so forcibly verified by the action of the dominant party in this country, that no reasoning man, enjoying as we do the unlimited access to the leading journals of all political parties here, can fail to realize the fact, that even the most appalling apprehensions of misery that have presented themselves to the minds of our most sagacious statesmen, even the most hideous pictures of ruin that have been painted by our most eloquent countrymen, would fall far short of the realities of the doom that would await us, should we be so demented as to lay down those arms and disband those armies, that have hitherto protected us from the fury of our enemies. Those who delude themselves with the hope, that there is still a Conservative party here sufficiently strong to restore them again even to those precarious rights they enjoyed before the disruption of the Union, are indulging a vain, a dangerous hope.

We have it daily manifested to us here, that this party is utterly powerless to protect *its own rights and liberties* from the aggressions of the dominant party. Their danger is more imminent than ours, and their only hope of deliverance is in the triumph of our cause; they grow weaker with every defeat of ours; they grow stronger with every success. At present they are writhing in helpless wretchedness. The one great idea of the people of this country, is to subjugate the people of the South, and to appropriate our property to the liquidation of their stupendous debt; and the dominant party is stronger or weaker, as the prospect for success is nearer or more remote.

Let our people, by any event, either through submission or subjugation, be thrown on the mercy of this nation, and the great plan will have been consummated, and their success will have ensured the perpetuity of the Republican party. What policy that party would pursue in the government of our country, is but too plainly manifested already. We gather it daily from their Congressional action, from their party conventions, from their leading journals. We hear it from their own lips. That policy would be so to humiliate the South, so to cripple her resources, so to disarm her, so to crush her spirit, so to quench her hopes, that never within her wide borders shall even a whisper be heard in claim of freedom. They declare that this war must be waged, not only until the rebellion is crushed and the people subjugated, but that it must be prosecuted until the possibility of its recurrence is forever gone. To accomplish this design, they declare that it is both the right and the duty of Congress to confiscate the property of our people, both real and personal, and apportion it among their soldiers and freedmen—our slaves, whom they have stolen and liberated. They propose to take the arms from the whites and put them in the hands of the blacks; they propose to extend the right of suffrage to the blacks, while among the whites it is to be restricted to those who have been hostile to their country throughout the war. In short, in their blind, vindictive rage, they would make of our country one vast ruin, so hideous, that far down into the coming ages of mankind it may stand as a ghastly warning to deter the rash patriot, that would claim freedom as a birthright or republican government as a heritage.

War may cover the land with sorrow and mourning; but peace, on the terms of submission, would cover it with the blackness of the shadow of death. War has still the blessing of hope; but in such a peace there is only the darkness of despair. In such a state of existence, the order of nature would be reversed; life would be the king of terrors, and death its only solace. In final, eternal separation lies our only hope, our only safety. Other terms were dishonorable—were dangerous. As soldiers of North Carolina, as citizens of our young Confederacy, we can be content with no peace that does not recognize us as a free and independent people.

So long as you tread the path of duty, with the same manly, unfaltering step, as heretofore, so long will our hearts go with you in gratitude; so long will we hail you as among the great deliverers of the State we reverence, from a tyranny more revolting than the visage of death.

We have the honor to be, sir,
With distinguished esteem,
Your ob dient servants,
WHARTON J. GREEN, Warren, Chm'n,
THOMAS S. KENAN, Duplin.
H. C. JONES, Jr., Rowan.
JOSEPH S. DAVIS, Franklin.
HENRY S JORDAN, Person.
Committee.
SAM'L P. HILL, Caswell, Ch'n Meeting.
JAMES M. MAYO, Edgecombe, Sec'y.

11th N. C. Troops.—Col. Collett Leventhorpe, 11th Regiment N. C. Troops, has resigned. Col. Leventhorpe entered the service in the fall of 1861 and has established a reputation second to no officer of his rank in the Confederate army. He was seriously wounded at Gettysburg, and it is supposed that this is the reason for tendering his resignation. He is succeeded by Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Martin, well known as Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina. Maj. Frank W. Bird, of Bertie, becomes Lieut. Colonel.

MARRIED,

In Person county, N. C., 28th April, by Wm. H. Royster, Esq., Mr JOHN D. CATES to Miss PALATIAH O'BRIANT, daughter of S. O'Briant.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Rockingham county, N. C., April 13, J. E. CARRIGAN of the 3d Ark. Reg't, to Miss CORA J., daughter of Samuel Moore.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

ON and after *May 1st*, the price of Gas will be thirty-three dollars per one thousand cubic feet. By order of the Board of Directors, Fayetteville Gas Light Co.

A. H. DELANY, Supt.

May 7. 30 3t

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Co.

THE 11th Annual Meeting of this Co. will take place at the Office of the Co. on Thursday the 19th inst.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

May 5. 30 tm

WANTED,

TO engage 500 cords "GOOD PINE WOOD," in exchange for Spun Yarn if preferred, to be delivered from 5 to 10 cords per week, at convenient points on the Western Railroad. Apply immediately to

GEO. BRANDT

Fayetteville, April 20. 26-tf

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Battle in Virginia.—Another Dispatch from Gen. Lee.—RICHMOND, May 7.—The following was received this morning:

HEADQR'S ARMY NORTHERN VA., May 6.

To the Hon. Sec'y of War: Early this morning, as the Divisions of Gen. Hill, engaged yesterday, were being retired, the enemy advanced and created some confusion. The ground lost was occupied as soon as fresh troops got into position, and the enemy driven back to the original line. Afterwards we turned the left of his first line, and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands, among them Gen. Wadsworth.

We subsequently attacked and forced the enemy into his entrenched lines, on the Brooke road, extending from Wilderness tavern on the right to Twiggs' mill on the left. Every advance on his part, thanks to a merciful God, has been repulsed.

Our loss in killed not large, but we have many wounded, most of them slightly—Artillery being little used on their side.

I grieve to announce that Lieut. Gen. Longstreet is severely wounded, Gen. Jenkins killed, and Gen. Pegram badly wounded yesterday. Gen. Stafford it is hoped will recover. R. E. LEE.

ORANGE C. H., May 6.—The attack by the enemy this morning was very violent, but was repulsed in every instance. A strong effort was made to turn our right. We drove them on our left, but he was stubborn on the right. Longstreet finally forced them to give way.

The battle was fought near Wilderness. The enemy has been pushed back near Chancellorsville. Everything looks well. The yankee Gen. Wadsworth is killed. 1700 prisoners have been received here.

Another reported Victory in Louisiana.—MOBILE, May 7.—A dispatch to the Register, dated Summit, April 2, says that the Louisiana forces pursued the enemy down Red river, recapturing Fort DeRussey and Cheveille. On April 25th, the enemy made a stand at Markham, where they were attacked and repulsed [routed] with heavy loss, estimated at 10,000. Transports going up Red river with reinforcements were whipped back at Fort DeRussey. The yankee wounded were sent to Vicksburg. Gen. Walker's division crossed to the north side of Red river and is pursuing the retreating enemy. The yankees burned four of their gunboats.

From Georgia.—DALTON, May 7.—The enemy advanced in front of Tunnell Hill this morning and shelled our cavalry on the ridge this side of that place for two hours, then fell back. They are reported as moving around to our left.

Reinforcing Grant.—A letter from Highland county says that advices just received from Beverley represent that 40,000 men have passed through Cumberland Gap en route to reinforce Grant.

Richmond Examiner, 6th.

The Yankee fleet in the James.—This fleet is said to number thirty-four vessels, including not only transports and gunboats, but several of the largest monitors.—*Rich. Examiner, 6th.*

The Danish War.—The English papers of the 22d say that Duppel was carried by storm by the German allies on the 18th of April, after a fierce conflict. The Danes evacuated the works and retreated to the island of Alsen. The Danish report shows that their army lost 400 officers, 10,600 men, and 90 guns. It was said that the Prussian loss amounted to 2 generals, 60 officers and 600 privates, killed and wounded. The German troops were ordered to occupy the whole province of Jutland, and to lay siege to Frederica immediately. In the meantime the Conference had had an informal organization in London, and debates, without result, had taken place in the British Parliament on the subject of the war.

Investigation of the Fort Pillow Affair.—Senator Wade and Mr. Gooch, the Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War, who went to Fort Pillow to ascertain the facts as to the alleged massacre of colored troops there, have returned, and report that the stories have not been exaggerated. That great cruelty was practiced by the rebel troops, after the surrender of the fort, there can be no doubt.

New York Herald, 3d.

The Tobacco Ration.—Gen. Cooper gives notice that enlisted men will receive one pound per month.

DIED,

In Moore county, 10th April, Mr. JAMES BRIDGES, in the 67th year of his age.

In Chatham county, on the 29th of February, Mrs. ARABELLA JANE BROOKS, in her 45d year. She had been a member of a Baptist church for 26 years.

In Randolph county, on the 5th December 1863, Mrs L. M. LANE, wife of John R. Lane, in her 25th year. A consistent member of a Baptist church for upwards of 8 years, death had no terrors for her.

On the 19th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law Dr. A. W. Bethea, in Marion Dist., S. C., TRISTR M BETHE, Esq., of Robeson county, N. C., in the 70th year of his age.

We are authorized to announce

Duncan Col. PETER P. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N. C.

May 5 30*12t

We are authorized to announce

GILES LEITCH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from these counties of Richmond and Robeson

May 2. 29 6tpd

To the Voters of Moore and Montgomery Counties.

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery counties in the next Senate of North Carolina. My principles are Conservative after the strictest sect, and are well known to all who know me. I shall explain them more fully at the proper time. J. A. BARRETT.

Carthage, May 5. 30 6tpd

TO THE VOTERS OF Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga.

WE ARE authorized to announce Col. W. R. A. SPEER, of the 28th N. C. Troops, a Candidate to represent our Senatorial District in the Senate in the next Legislature of N. C. We are all willing to trust him, as we have tried him before, and know the soldiers are. He has been in the army ever since June 1861. MANY VOTERS.

May 2. 30*4tpd

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG,

Co. C, 31st N. C. Reg't, will announce him for sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. Is now and has been in the army from the commencement. MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.

May 7. 30*13tpd

We are authorized to announce

Capt T. W. BITTER as a candidate for re-election in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, from the county of Moore.

Capt Ritter is a Conservative *"after the strictest sect"*

May 7. 30*4tpd

Camp 18th Reg't, April 29, 1864.

MESSRS. Editors: At a meeting held by the soldiers of the 18th N. C. T. from Bladen county, Lt. Jno. D. Currie was unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent the county of Bladen in the lower branch of the next Legislature of North Carolina. Upon being called for Lt. Currie came forward and accepted the nomination.

Lt. Currie is a young man of fine abilities, and is right upon the great question now agitated in the State of N. C. He is emphatically a Vance man and favors a vigorous prosecution of the war until our independence is acknowledged by the enemy. He has been in the army ever since the beginning of the war, and has faithfully performed every duty while in camp and upon the march, and has borne himself with unsurpassed gallantry upon every battle-field. He received wounds at the battle of Chancellorsville, which have rendered him unable to perform duty in the field, and we confidently hope that our fellow-soldiers and citizens will unite with us in electing him. Our regiment will go unanimously for Gov. Vance, with the exception of a few deserters whose lives were spared them by the executive clemency of him whom they now oppose. All are in good health and spirits and anxiously awaiting to be hurled against the "Grand Army of the Potomac," knowing full well that victory awaits us. BLADEN.

May 5. 1t

POSTSCRIPT.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Col. Sinclair, of the North Carolinian, for the following:—

RICHMOND, May 8.—The following rec'd this A. M.

Headquarters Army No. Va., May 8.—Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening, and drove him from his rifle pits. Among the prisoners captured are Generals Seymour and Shaler. Number of the enemy also taken. The enemy has abandoned the Germanna Ford road, and removed the pontoon bridges towards Ely's Ford. There has been no attack to-day; only slight skirmishing at our lines. R. E. LEE.

Official dispatches from Chaffin's Bluff are, that the enemy's gunboats were attacked, disabled, boarded and burnt on the 7th. Two iron-clads bore down on our forces, when they returned. No loss our side.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 9.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 4 50 to 5 00 Pork 2 50. Lard 4 00 to 5 00
Beef 1 50 to 1 75 cts. per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00 Butter 8 00 to 10 00
Cotton 2 00 Coffee 15 00 to 20 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 50 00 per bunch
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour $275 to $300
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu
Fodder 12 50 to 15 00 Hay 12 50 Shucks 12 00
Grain—Corn $20 to $35 Wheat $30 to $40. Rye 25 00 to 30 00 Oats 10 00 Peas 30 00 to 35 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 8 50 to 4 50
Leather—Upper 20 00 to 25 00, Sole 17 50 to 20 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00 Apple and Peach Brandy 70 00
Molasses 30 00 to 35 00
Soda 3 50 to 5 00
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 15 to 20 per bush; sweet 15 to $18.
Rice 1 25 to 1 50 Sugar 12 50 to 15 00.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb, Toilet 5 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25 Outsiders' prices $4 50 to 5 00.
Salt 35 00 to 40 00 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00. Wool 6 00.

Corrected by E. L PEMBERTON

WILMINGTON MARKET, May 2, 1864.

Beef Cattle, best 4 to 4 50; Beeswax $4 per lb Bacon 4 50 to 5 00; Butter 10 to 12 00; Corn 20 00 to $25; Corn Meal 20 00; Copperas 3 to 4 00; Eggs 4 00 to 5 00; Cotton 2 00; Flour $310 to $320 per bbl. for superfine; Fodder and Hay 25 00; Shucks $16 to 18; Hides, green 2 to 2 25; Dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, sole 15 to 15 50, and upper, 16 50 to 17 00; Lard 5 50 to 6; Nails 2 to 2 25 per lb per keg; Poultry, live 8 to 10 00; dressed 4 to $5 per lb; Pea Nuts 20 to 25 00; Potatoes, sweet, 25 to 30 00; Peas, cow $27 50 to $30; Rice 1 to 1 25; Salt, sound 25 to 30 00; Sugar 10 00; Hay, Sheetings 5 00 to 5 50 per yard; Spirits Turpentine 5 to 6 00; Tallow 3 50 to 4 00; Yarn per bale, 50 to $55 per bunch; Wood by boat load $25 for pine, 26 to $30 for ash, and 40 to 50 00 for Oak.

Camp 2d N. C. Cavalry, April 27.

MESSRS. E. J. Hale & Sons: Sirs, I have seen in your valuable paper my name announced as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County. While I am obliged to the many friends who desire my election to that office, I must decline being a Candidate, believing that my services in the field at this time are of more value to the country than my being Sheriff of the County. Very respectfully,

J. A. P. CONOLY,
Lt. Co. D, 2d N. C. Cavalry.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE, Fayetteville, May 7, 1864.

FIVE Dollars Notes of Confederate States will only be received by this Company from this date at a deduction from face value JNO. M ROSE.

30 2t Treas'r W R R'd.

For Sale—Wool Machinery.

TWO WOOL CARDING MACHINES in superior running order, clothing nearly new. Price $5000 Can be seen at Hanley's Mills, 6 miles from Egypt

Address H G HALL Fayetteville P O

May 7. 30 3t

On Consignment,

6 KEGS COOKING SODA:
65 000 Sewing Needles;
6 Gro C Jr Watch Keys;
60 D z Dressing Combs;
10 Boxes Good Chewing Tobacco;
12 Thirces Fresh Whole Rice;
350 Bushels Salt.

For sale by THO J JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, May 9. 30 3t

Rockfish Yard Wide Sheeting,

AT LUMBERTON

THE subscriber has 1000 yds SHEETING, which he will exchange for Bacon, at the rate of 1 yard for 1 pound. This is a fine opportunity for the people to supply themselves

I expect to have another supply of Cards for soldiers' wives and mothers, by the 10th inst., and desire them to come and get them.

THO A NORMENT.

Lumberton, May 2. 1tpd

Salt! Salt!!

25 SACKS of good DRY SALT, to be exchanged for Corn. Apply to JAS G COOK.

May 9 1864 30 4w

Executor's Sale.

BY an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County the Subscriber, as Executor of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd, will expose to public sale on Monday of June Court, 1864, the land belonging to said estate, containing 125 acres more or less, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of McDaniel and others.

Terms at sale D TORRENCE Ex'r.

April 9 30 ts

The Cedar Falls Bobbin Co.

are now prepared to furnish, at short notice, all kinds of BOBBINS, SPOOLS and QUILLS, &c., suitable for Woolen and

THE FIGHT AT PLYMOUTH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR PLYMOUTH, April 28.

It affords me infinite pleasure, Messrs Editors, to chronicle the valiant deeds of our North Carolina soldiery. They have demonstrated on every memorable field of this atrocious war that they are not unworthy descendants of their ancestry who were pronounced by George the Third during our first revolution the "most rebellious subjects in America;" and on no field redened by the gore of her patriotic sons has this fact been more signally attested than at the town of "old Plymouth." The fighting on the streets for a while raged with great fierceness and desperation. The yankees had held possession of the *town* so long, and had fortified it with so much skill and industry, that they doubtless began to regard it as their home from which no earthly power could expel them. They thought their fortifications, with the troops they had to defend there, adequate to keep back a force of twenty thousand picked rebel soldiers, so favorable was the ground and so skilfully and industriously had they plied their spades and shovels to shield themselves against attack. But Hoke's, Ransom's and Kemper's Brigades of infantry and Branch's and Reade's artillery, under command of Gen. R F. Hoke (the ranking Brigadier,) have taught them the invincibility of brave men when commanded by officers of energy and ability. Fort Wessell, about three quarters of a mile from the town, was the first point attacked. Hoke's veteran Brigade performed this duty, but on the first trial were repulsed, when the artillery was brought up to their aid and with a loud shout the fort was carried, yielding us two cannon and between 50 and 60 prisoners. The affair was well executed and sheds additional lustre on the reputation of the troops who did it. This however was only the prelude of another victory of far more importance —a victory that shines resplendently by the side of any feat performed during the present war, which has been so prolific in military exploits that dazzle by their grandeur and magnificence. I refer to the capture of the town by Gen. M. W Ransom's Brigade. As I rode over the battle field and surveyed the stupendous fortifications erected by the enemy, and was told how unflinchingly they were carried, as the intrepid Ransom led his men to the charge, in spite of the shot, shell and canister that were literally rained down from the yankee forts, I momentarily fancied that it was all unreal—that I was only dreaming, so apparently impracticable was the work they had accomplished. But this delusion was dissipated by a sight of the fruits of our triumph; and I realized that we had for once gained a victory—a grand decisive victory—in glorious old North Carolina. We captured between 2300 and 2500 prisoners, immense quantities of Commissary and Quartermaster stores, upwards of twenty pieces of cannon of the best quality, besides quantities of small arms, ammunition, &c. &c.

Being authentically informed of the facts stated, imagine my delight as a North Carolinian, having heard of the yankee boast that the stars and stripes were at some day not far distant to rustle to the breeze on the State Capitol at Raleigh.

We owe a large debt of gratitude to Gen'l Ransom and his noble Brigade. They have rescued Plymouth from the iron grasp of the oppressor, inspired the loyal men of this part of the State, with renewed hope and confidence in the final triumph of our arms, and as it were broken the chains from their own and from the wrists of their wives and daughters, even causing the little children to shout with exultant emotions of rapture for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy. I sincerely trust that the capture of Plymouth is but the harbinger of other successes in North Carolina. May her soil soon be altogether freed from the polluted tread and pestiferous breath of the foul invaders, who come to exterminate our men and to visit upon our women horrors too atrocious to name and equalled only by their infamy in so vile an undertaking.

VERITAS.

The Raleigh Confederate has been furnished with a private letter from Plymouth, from which we make the following extracts:

It was intended that the gunboat should go down, engage the enemy's boats and pass below town on Sunday night; and with that purpose she left Hamilton on Sunday at 3 o'clock, and took on her deck enough iron to tack on imperfectly on the way down. Twenty sailors overtook her on the Cora, below Hamilton, increasing her crew to 50; but her machinery became damaged on the way—her rudder-head twisted off. This delayed her twelve hours, and she only reached Gray's landing at 8 p. m. Monday. Meantime Dearing's Cavalry surrounded Plymouth Sunday evening and took some of their pickets. That night they sent off the women and children to Roanoke Island. Monday the infantry got around Plymouth and Warren Neck, and through the afternoon kept up a pretty sharp skirmishing. Late in the evening the artillery, some 20 pieces, opened on both places, followed by an advance of infantry, which at 9 o'clock captured the fort on the site of Sanderson's house, and surrounded the fort on Warren Neck, within 20 yards, where our infantry remained till Wednesday evening—silencing but not occupying it.

The enemy had forts over on Warren Neck, one where Darden's house stood, one at Sanderson's, one at Boyle's mill, one at Harriet Toodles, one very near Jim Bateman's house, and one, the largest, where Garrett's house stood.

From Boyle's mill by Toodle's, Garrett's, Latham's and Bateman's, extended their lines of entrenchments, well made. Their forts were all enclosed, surrounded by deep ditches, very high walls and *chevaux de frise*.

On Wednesday evening our infantry gallantly charged Fort Sanderson from Welch's Creek swamp, and took it—loss about 150. This was done by parts of Hoke's and Kemper's Va. brigades. Here Col. Mercer of the 21st Georgia, and Capt. Mason, 43d N. C., were killed.

Tuesday evening about 2 o'clock, one gunboat passed Warren Neck. However, on Monday evening the yankee steamer Bombshell, at Warren Neck, in supporting the fort, received 6 shots from a light battery commanded by Col. Dearing, and sank that night at the steamboat wharf at Plymouth. The yankee steamer Whitehead was at the mouth of the thoroughfare when the Albemarle passed, and immediately steamed into the Cashie and to Plymouth, and reported her coming. Cooke's passage was slow, to avoid the obstructions and torpedoes. Having passed them safely, he steamed past Plymouth, not answering their shots from the forts, and made for the Miami. Flusser's, and Southfield, French's, yankee boats. They had been chained together, that they might get Cooke between them and press him back on a river flat. He avoided their trap and ran into the Southfield—his prow was so sharp and his momentum so great, that he ran ten or twelve feet into her, sinking her instantly. The whole weight of the sinking boat rested on his bow, depressing it so that the water poured into his forward ports, threatening to sink him—the water was seven inches on his gun deck. The Southfield delivered her broadside, 6 guns, at ten feet distance, making not the least impression. This was on her bow, which had been *finished*. The current swept his stern around and disengaged him from the wreck; meantime Flusser, seeing his companion wrecked, loosed the chains and steamed to Cooke's stern and gave him a broadside of 6 100-pounder rifle guns, at a few feet distance, upon the iron that had been imperfectly bolted, and damaged the iron in three places.

Throughout Tuesday skirmishing was kept up; that evening Ransom took his brigade across Conaby creek, with the pontoon train.

At day-break Wednesday morning, the 35th, 8th, 24th, 25th and 56th formed and charged the works at Bateman's and Latham's, under the most terrible fire of shell, shrapnel, grape and rifle I ever saw; but they did not waver nor falter a moment. It is an open field, 1200 yards or more, and the batteries placed with special view to command that approach. Both places were taken with a shout; and all not required to hold the places and take charge of the prisoners passed into the town, where every house was filled with sharpshooters, who poured a galling fire into them. All were however swept out and our men pressed on to Boyle's mill. Before they reached it, their magazine was exploded and they abandoned it. Some say it was blown up by the garrison, and some that it was exploded by a shell from Fort Sanderson, fired by our men. We had been pegging away at them from that place all day Tuesday and Tuesday night, and with good effect. Our men then went to plundering and completely gutted all the yankee stores, which were well stocked.

Thus matters stood, we holding Water street with about 800 prisoners; the yankees in Garrett's fort with about 1,600 men. Random firing was going on all the time between them and such of our men as could spare time from plundering. At 10 o'clock Gen. Hoke met Gen Wessell about 100 yards from Fort Garrett, on the entrenchments, and demanded his surrender, and told him that if he was obliged to carry the fort by assault that the garrison would not be spared. At this point of their interview our boat fired a shot into the fort, when the garrison hauled down their flag. Wessell said it was against his order; that he did not surrender. Hoke replied that the fort was his, and unless he surrendered he would have him shot. Wessell caved—and then went up the gladdest shout I ever heard.

The material results are—2 437 yankee prisoners, 1,000 barrels flour, 150,000 rations of pork and beef, 50 or 75 bags coffee, 20 barrels ground coffee, 10 000 lbs sugar, a large quantity of coal, a splendid machine shop, 12 forges, any amount of tools, 40 pieces artillery, 25 wagons and teams, some 200 fine horses, a good supply of medicines, a large supply of ammunition, the best fortifications in the State and the key to a wealthy country; about 600 negroes were taken—about 100 men, the balance women and children—not many men who were soldiers.

About 6 o'clock in the morning a large body, perhaps six hundred negroes and buffaloes, came out of the Garrett fort and made for the nearest point of Peacock swamp. Three companies of cavalry and one of infantry were hunting them there all day, and nearly all were killed. I suppose no prisoners were taken there. Our killed will reach 125 or more. The yankee loss was not great, perhaps 30 killed and 75 wounded; besides 120 of the crew of the Southfield drowned.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS AT PLYMOUTH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of casualties in the 56th Reg't N. C. T. in the battle of Plymouth, N. C., April 20th, 1864.

Co A—Killed: Lemuel Sawyer. Wounded: S A Sam'l Smith, shoulder; Corp T G F irell in both knees, severely; Wm Garrett through body, severely; J C Hughes in breast; J H Johnson in thigh; Henry Williams, hand; Kinsey Sitton, shoulder; Wm Gallop, neck; Wm Gilbert, ankle.

B—Wounded: Lieut B W Thornton in head, mortally, since dead; Serg't L H Hurst, mouth; Warren Carver, mouth; John T Moore, hand; Wm Handy, shoulder, severely; R H Averitt, breast.

C—Wounded: Corp J S Sawyer, ear; Basil Hackney, leg; Jno Howard, arm; P Pendergrast, side; Levi Williams, thigh; Jno Parker, foot.

D—Killed: J W Holcombeack. Wounded: Lieut G R Wilson, ankle; Corp T W M ntgomery, concussion by shell; Corp J E Laycock, head; J R Miller, leg; W W Redding, head; A. Taylor, both legs, severely; J W Holt, abdomen, mortally, since died; C Laws, leg; B Pool, foot; S Riley, shoulder, severely; Jeff Taylor, leg; H Wilkerson, leg.

E—Wounded: Lieut J M Jacobs, arm; Sgt Lemuel Harrill, head; Corp Wm Turner, leg; H McNeill, leg amputated; H Wheeler, head; W H Holland, hand; W H McBryde, thigh; W H Thomas, knee, severely; Jos Banks, concussion by shell.

F—Wounded: Lieut V J Palmer, thigh, severely; Corp A Nolan, thigh; Allen Cogdale, heel; Adney Cogdale, thigh, severely; Wm Caitwood, thigh; H M Gladden, abdomen, mortally, since died; Peter Price, breast, severely; J G Webb, breast, severely; J W Lindsey, hand; T P Cabaniss, side; N W Ross, breast.

G—Killed: Thos W Nobbin and Isark D Kinzey. Wounded: H Allen, right thumb shot off; Ellsberry Carlan, side, severely; Jas Hollingsworth, right arm broken; L M Greer, shoulder, severely; H Perry, right thigh broken, Lee Roy Smith, thigh, S Taylor, thigh.

H—Wounded: Lieut S R Holton, leg; C Doncho, mortally; T J Barnwell, hand; Noah Fox, leg; Thos Gately, thigh; Jas Miles, leg; David Miller, leg amputated; B J Page, thigh; Wm Taomson, thigh, severely; D Thompson, ankle; J Chisenhall, side, severely.

I—Killed: Wm Davis. Wounded: T R Campbell, hand; Sam'l Green, foot; H Harrill, thigh; J P Philbeck, shoulder, H W Price, thigh; B H Wall, head.

K—Wounded: Jno Strider, leg severely; J P Sossaman, arm; W Auten, mouth.

Total, killed 5; since died of wounds 4; wounded 76; aggregate 95.

JNO. W FAISON,
Adj't 56th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 35TH N. C. TROOPS,
NEAR WASHINGTON, N. C., April 27.

Messrs. Editors: Below I give a list of the casualties of the 35th N. C. T., during the three days' fights around Plymouth, N. C. Please publish them for the information of the friends of the reg't:

Co A—Killed: Rob't W Brown. Wounded: Capt H W and Lt Jesse Humphry, slightly; Wm Alphin, Sam Garman and Rufus Farrier, mortally; Hosea Barden and John Coston, slightly.

B—Not engaged.

C—Wounded: W W Fry, J M McDuffie and Corp J A Currie, severely; Neill Smith, slightly.

D—Killed: Corp W H Council. Wounded: J W Utley and W B Council, severely; J B Thrailkill, Jesse Bland and M W mble, slightly.

E—Killed: Lt J N Loy, Sgts H W Oakley and J J Yarborough, T S Drake, T R Gentry and A Evans. Wounded: S W Oakley, Frank Oakley and M Clayton, severely; H S Jones, Jos Walker, Jno Rogers, W J T Shotwell, Corp J J Lawson, W Oakley and W S Lawson, slightly.

F—Killed: Lt B M Adams, Sgt J M Stancill and Corp A L McCall. Wounded: Sgt A M Houston, Jno L Ritch, W A Aldridge, J J McCain and A J Swanson, severely; Sgt M M Yandle, L Thompson and B Brown, slightly.

G—Wounded: J P Case and A R Staton, severely; B A Staton, J B Kingkendall, S Howard, J W Ripley and Jno Brown, slightly.

H—Killed: Sgt Jno Dulin. J F Harris and Jno Noles. Wounded: J W Autin, T J Flow, J M Hunter, J R Hood, J W Harris, C T Hodges, Calvin Herren, R A Hall, Mokey Jordan, J C Kirk, J J M'Laughlin, J S Miller, W A Roberts, J W Rogers, W A Russ and A W Wallace, slightly.

I—Wounded: Lt Jesse Scott, Sgt H G Ellis, Wiley Ellis, R H Harrison and P Hinson, slightly; Freeman Jones, Levi Jones, H F Smith and D Vinson, severely.

K—Killed: Sgt T W Conley, J W Abernathy, D Denton, D Moore, J C Whisenhunt, P S Waitsner. Wounded: Lt D P Glass, mortally; H H Childers, A Erwin, A M Hown, W W Hundley, W A Laughridge, J H Michaels, D H Whitener, M L Whetstill, A Wagoner, D Zimmerman, H Zimmerman, N Hoyle, J S Ward, Hawk and F L Brindle, slightly.

The gallant 35th acted a noble part in the taking of Plymouth. It captured a Fort garrisoned by over 300 yankees, taking them all prisoners. Maj. S. B. Taylor severely wounded.

The Confederate, Western Sentinel, Charlotte Democrat and Biblical Recorder, please copy.

ADJUTANT 35th N. C. T.

Twenty-Fourth N C T—Col W J Clarke.

18th April.—Killed: Lt J Wilkins. Wounded: Thos Sweeny, A; Jno Collins, O E Pitman, Jarvis Jones, B; D G Clifton, K.—severely.

20th May.—Sgt Maj A C Huggins, severely wounded, leg amputated.

A.—Wounded: Sgt E G Moore, Corpl J D Horton, R Bowen, E B Barker, J W Bowles, Ruffin Davis, J D Day, Jas Daniel, David Dillehay, Jas Ellis, W H Foshee, J R Hobgood, N Pearce, S B Reed, Thos Willeford, J H Pool, severely; Corpl G W Burch, Green Cash, Julius McRory, J T Dillehay—slightly.

B.—Killed: J W Puckett. Wounded: D J Scott, Jno Morris, Z Jones, severely; John Speight, Jos Howard, John Jones, slightly.

C.—Killed: E R Hocutt. Wounded: Sgt H H Richardson, Corpls J A Woodard and B H Richardson, W E Wall, Merrill Moready, slightly; J H Green, J J Barnes, severely.

D.—Wounded: Capt W J Squiggins, J E Anderson, B V Batts, G W Long, W Y Marcom, M D Walker, severely; J H Boswell, slightly.

E.—Killed: A J Young, K B Taylor. Wounded: Lts E S Sanders and T T Lee, C R Toler, slightly; R G Britt, J P Creech, W A J Hinnant, J W Hudson, J W Lane, W Massingill, A N Overby, J A Parker, J E Thompson, Josiah Woodward, severely.

F.—Already reported.

H.—Killed: Jos Mangum. Wounded: J F Morris, Moses Walker, Gabriel Nelson, severely; M S Jones, W B Jones, slightly.

I.—Killed: Joshua Canaudy. Wounded: Corpl H Barbee, Alex Woodall, J G Allen, Wm Adams, Wm Austin, J B Creech, Jos Stancill, severely.

K.—Killed: J F Baker. Wounded: Sgt J A Baker, S Ross, D G Clifton, W L Williams, W G Brannon, severely; H Horton, Wm T Melton, H H Harris, Calvin Gibson, M Perry, J S Cheeves, slightly.

Total: Killed 2 officers and 8 privates; wounded 3 officers and 89 privates—102.

Company G was absent on duty at Gaston.

Twenty-First N C Troops, Hoke's Brigade.

Co A.—Killed: Sgt F C Cilliard. Wounded: Sgt F M Eccles, Corpl E W Smith, J F Hedrick, R W Leonard, Jacob Tosh.

C.—Killed: J W Hodges, A F Patterson. Wounded: G B Norman, Aug Ray, W R Francis, Hurbert Hodges. Missing: Squire Griffith.

D.—Killed: Corpl J F Beck, Chas Kallum. Wounded: Ed Banner, J C Boyles.

F.—Killed: Wm Hancock. Wounded: Cal Edwards, (since dead,) Powel Lawson, A M King, jr, F M Shackelford.

G.—Killed: Capt J O Blackburn. Wounded: G W Leak.

H.—Killed: A D Ray. Wounded: W W Ashburn, J B Fline, Jno Marion, G T Messick.

I.—Killed: S W Dick. Wounded: C H Boyles, F H Savage, Corpl A J Durham.

K.—Killed: B F Leinback, Jos Long. Wounded: Sgt J H Leinback, W H Hester, Peter Marshall.

L.—Killed: Corpl J G Wilkinson. Wounded: A M Mitchell, J M Lackey.

M.—Killed: J M Wright, Geo Wyrick, Wm Richardson. Wounded: J W Wharton, Jesse Pegram, Riley Ingold, Milton Clapp, J M Nelson, Elihu Ruzum, H Albright.

Total: Killed 16; wounded 35; missing 1.

9th North Carolina Troops, Hoke's Brigade.

Co A—Wounded: E J Barton, slight.

B—Wounded: N H Teasley, J M Sanders, J E Sanders, J Tilly, A Werdle.

C—Killed: Jno McDaniel. Wounded: J Tally, left arm amputated; Lt W S Clinton, Sgt J E Lyons, A J Close, J W Poe.

D—Wounded: F S Powell, J A Mitchell.

E—Wounded: J E Whisenhunt, J C McGee, J Suttles, T N Cate, M Woody, R Pitman, P Peeler.

F—Wounded: Jno W Fancett, since dead.

G—Wounded: G Hevener.

H—Killed: Harvey Hanna, Joshua Johnson. Wounded: B Bradley, F Page.

I—Wounded: E Abee, J Childers.

K—Wounded: Henry Cans, since dead; Jno S Shaw, B Fonville, E P Hyatt, J Reese, A J Williams.

43d North Carolina Regiment, Hoke's Brigade.

Co A—Wounded: L J Quinn, Robt Griesom, H W Simmons, Thos Caffrey.

B—Killed: R B McCorkle. Wounded: A W Wilson.

C—Killed: Stephen Renfro. Wounded: Lt H Brown, Sgt W L Daw.

F—Killed: Capt H A Mason. Wounded: W Rutledge, Green Ball.

G—Killed: Lewis Duke. Wounded: Sgt T H Bobbitt.

H—Wounded: Wm Moseley, W T Ashcraft.

K—Wounded: W H Meeks.

Killed 4, Wounded 13.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Cumberland county, on the 26th day of April 1864, a good portion of the citizens of Black River District met at Long Branch school house and formed themselves into a meeting by calling John C. Smith to the chair and requesting Isaac W. Godwin to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, the house proceeded to business. On motion, the chairman appointed J. W. Godwin and Hinton Mons a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in our judgment some action on our part should take place in regard to the coming elections, we do therefore,

Resolve, 1st That the Chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to represent our district in a county meeting in Fayetteville, if such a meeting shall be held, for the purpose of nominating fit persons to represent us in the next Legislature.

Resolved 2d. That the names of this delegation so appointed by the Chairman shall be published in this resolution as follows: Willis F. Pope, L H Godwin, A Gainey Esqr., and by motion the Chairman was added to the delegation with authority to appoint others instead of any that may fail to attend that have already been appointed.

Resolved 3d That these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian for publication.

JOHN C. SMITH, Ch'm.

J. W. GODWIN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the 2d N C Hospital at Petersburg, Va, 31st July, 1862, D M Johnson, private in company D, 48th N C T, in the 49th year of his age. He was a native of Moore county. He has left a wife and eight children to mourn their loss. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Euphronia, but now his seat is vacant. He obeyed his country's call and volunteered to meet the foe, endured many fatiguing marches, was in the battles around Richmond, and fought bravely at the Seven Pines. On the way back he was taken sick and never more recovered. He was a kind father, an affectionate husband, an obliging neighbor, and will be ever remembered by his comrades in arms. Our loss we hope is his eternal gain. Although his decaying body rests on the distant plains of Virginia, we have no doubt but his spirit is gone to reap his reward in heaven, never more to be aroused to the conflicts of war.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

William Garner, son of Linsey Garner, of Davidson county, N C, departed this life 1st July, '62, from a wound received at Seven Pines' fight. In the commencement of the war now raging between the North and South, he said he was going to volunteer. His father was very much opposed to it, on account of his being so young—not then 16 years old—but he acquiesced and gave him up to the cause. He volunteered in Capt Hill's company of Lexington, 48th N C Reg't, was just four months with his Reg't when he received his death wound. Thus has fallen another of earth's brightest jewels, a sacrifice in this cruel war. Willie was a kind and dutiful son, a dear brother, polite and affectionate cousin, a brave and generous soldier. His deportment was such that won the respect and admiration of all that knew him.—Cousin.

I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the next Legislature. An advocate of the principles of State sovereignty and civil liberty so ably and recently enunciated by Vice President Stephens, I am in favor of securing an early and honorable peace and opposed to any further heavy taxation of the people. A member of the C. S. Army. I shall, if elected to the Commons, forward and defend the interests both of civilian and soldier. At an early future day I shall express my views more at length to the voters of this county.

ARCH'D ARNE McBRYDE.

Camp Holmes, April 13. 24-4tpd

EDWARD PAYSON HALL

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is ORDINANCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book-studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the import and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject, *Rote* and *vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Ohio at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition still remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t

THE BATTLES IN LOUISIANA.

[From the New York Tribune, April 25.]

It appears from the fuller accounts now received of the recent battles in Louisiana, that Gen Banks's forces left Nachitoches on the 6th instant; that on the 7th his advance was skirmishing with the enemy; that on the 8th a severe battle was fought at Sabine Cross Roads between a small portion of Gen. Banks's army and the whole of the rebel army under Kirby Smith, resulting in a defeat and heavy loss to the Union forces; that during the night of the 8th Gen. Banks fell back to Pleasant Hill, at which place he was again attacked on the 9th, and the remainder of his army having come up, the attack of the rebels was repulsed; but that Gen. Banks the next morning resumed his retreat, and returned with his army to Nachitoches, and to Grand Ecore, on the Red river, and there, at the last advices remained, being in communication with the fleet of Admiral Porter. Gen Banks, during the week following the 7th instant, advanced 43 miles, fought two battles, lost about 3,500 men, 20 guns, two of which were afterwards retaken, and 300 wagons, and returned to the point whence he started.

These events are important in themselves and in their probable consequences; they require, therefore, to be examined more in detail. The fight on the 7th may be dismissed without remark; it was simply a skirmish. The serious work begins on the 8th, and begins in this way.

Gen. Banks's advance consisted wholly of cavalry, whereof there were 3 brigades, numbering 5000 men. Aware that they had an enemy in their immediate front—they had been engaged the day before—Gen. Banks allowed them to push on without an infantry support, and with the whole of their train, consisting of 300 wagons. There was but one road. In response to a report, on the morning of the 8th, that the cavalry had been checked, and were hard-pressed by an infantry force in front, Gen. Banks sent forward two divisions of the 13th Army Corps. These two divisions—being less than one-third of the whole army—were precipitated eight miles beyond the nearest portion of the main body, and arriving in front of the enemy were vigorously attacked.

The cavalry, in whose support they had came up, fled. The infantry were outnumbered, flanked, beaten, and attempted to retreat. The road by which alone the artillery could move was blocked by the wagon train of the cavalry. A scene of wild confusion, panic, and finally utter rout, followed. Twenty guns were captured by the enemy. "The roads were so blocked up," says an artillery officer, "that the order was given to cut the traces and save themselves. The retreat by this time had become a rout." When it had continued for a long distance, the pursuit of the enemy was checked by the arrival of the 19th corps and of night. From the ground on which the 19th corps had taken its stand, Gen. Banks ordered a retreat to Pleasant Hill, which was effected during the darkness.

The causes of this disaster were that Gen. Banks suffered the cavalry to advance beyond easy supporting distance; that the cavalry train was suffered to get in front of the whole infantry force, and so prevented the use of the only road for troops and artillery to arrive or retreat; and that when Gen. Banks decided to deliver battle, instead of withdrawing his cavalry, he committed to that engagement against the whole body of the enemy but a small part of his own force, and sent that, as he had previously done the cavalry, out of reach of the remaining infantry, by whose aid the battle could have been won. It is remarkable that he here committed exactly the error by which, in August, 1862, he lost the battle of Cedar Mountain in Virginia.

On the 9th Gen. Banks, having concentrated his army near Pleasant Hill, by bringing up a part from the rear and by withdrawing a part from the front, and the enemy having continued his pursuit of that part which was withdrawn from the front, the engagement was resumed. Skirmishing occupied the greater part of the day. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy attacked. The force of his onset was received by the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith. Partially successful at some points, the enemy captured the whole of a battery, and pressed on. Received at close quarters, with a very deadly discharge of artillery and musketry, their final charge along the line was repulsed; the battery was re-taken, and the rebels were driven from the field. It appears, however, that the 13th Army Corps, of which two divisions had been sacrificed the day before, was able to take no part in this battle, and the losses of the 19th Army Corps had also been heavy on the 8th, and that the 16th Army Corps now, although victorious, suffered heavily from the desperate fighting of the enemy.

So that upon the whole, Gen. Banks, on the morning of the 10th of April, found his army in that condition in which it seemed to him advisable to decline further contest with the rebel force under Gen. Kirby Smith, and to retreat. He fell back from Pleasant Hill to Grand Ecore, a distance of thirty-five miles. The enemy had been so severely repulsed on the evening of the 9th that they seemed to have been unable—or possibly, for another reason, unwilling—to pursue the retiring forces of Gen. Banks; and the march to Grand Ecore was accomplished without molestation.

It is reported that Gen. Steele, who when last heard from was at Camden, Arkansas, and whose force was meant to have effected a junction with the force of Gen. Banks at Shreveport, Louisiana, was within sixty miles of the latter place. The misfortune of Gen. Banks's retreat is that it leaves the enemy at liberty to turn all his forces against the advance of Gen. Steele. The safety of the latter is perhaps compromised, and if he is attacked and beaten, his defeat will add one more to the many examples of the impolicy of seeking to unite in the face of the enemy two columns marching from different points by converging lines.

HOW LINCOLN TAKES THE NEWS.

Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is stated that General Banks's removal has been seriously considered in Cabinet council.

The Biggest Lie—Several of that Sort.—A yankee letter from Fort Monroe says:—

"The gunboat Whitehead went on reconnoissance on Wednesday [before Plymouth was surrendered] a short distance above Plymouth, and the officers and crew observed about 300 rebel troops engaged in burying the dead. From a steeple on the town church, overlooking a large tract of land, it was found that the field of Asa Johnson (about sixty acres) was completely filled with the dead and dying rebels. The entire rebel force could not have been short of from fifteen to twenty thousand men, of whom one-third are unfit for future service.

England and the Confederacy.—Earl Russell has determined to open communications with the "so-called Confederate States without recognizing them." A Mr. Cranford has been sent to Richmond. When he arrives he is to see to the protection of British subjects.

Specie declined.—In Mobile, silver has tumbled considerably. On Monday it commanded only thirteen for one.

THE YANKEE DISASTER AT PLYMOUTH.

The New York Herald has the following comments upon the fall of Plymouth:—

"The recapture by the rebels of the town of Plymouth, N. C., with the reported loss to the Union side of 2,500 men, the fort, thirty pieces of artillery, a gunboat or two, and a large amount of military stores, all things considered, is a more mortifying misfortune than the late disaster in Florida. An iron clad rebel ram, of which Secretary Welles has had six months' warning, has, with this rebel success at Plymouth, passed out of the Roanoke river into Albemarle Sound.

"The capture of Newbern is the main object of these rebel movements in North Carolina, and the importance of this enterprise to the enemy will be understood with the simple explanation that its success is indispensable to the subsistence and safety of Lee's army in Virginia. That army is now fed mainly from the supplies of Georgia, through the North Carolina railroads, and a flank movement of our forces from Plymouth or Little Washington, or Newbern, upon those roads, in cutting off the supplies of Lee, might compel him to abandon Virginia, even without a battle, to recover his arteries of subsistence and to save his army. But should General Hoke and those rebel rams succeed in an attack upon Newbern, the "Yankees" will be removed from North Carolina, her railroads will be safe and large additions of rebel troops relieved from the duty of guarding them, and large supplies of captured artillery, munitions of war and provisions, if time be allowed them, may thus be secured for the army of Lee. We are, therefore, waiting with some interest for further intelligence of the movements and fighting qualities of the Roanoke ram; for upon that single rebel craft may depend the issue of the campaign in North Carolina."

The Newbern correspondent of the Herald has the following account of the proceedings of the ram Albemarle:—

"The ram of which so much has been said, and precaution taken to guard against, ran past Fort Gray on Monday night, after the moon had disappeared, on the opposite bank of the Roanoke river, and thus eluded the vigilance of our gunboats. This rebel monster had no steam on, but floated down with the current. After leaving the range of Fort Gray her engines were set in motion, and, bow on, she pushed for our gunboats, and succeeded in sinking the gunboat Southfield, a ferry boat carrying a battery of six heavy guns. The Southfield and Miami, flagship of Captain Flusser, were chained together, to present a more formidable front to the ram, and to keep the other afloat in case one was disabled. The ram shot past the Miami and bored her prow into the quarter of the Southfield with great force. The crunching of the saw-like prow of the rebel ram among the timber was fearful, and the orifice created thereby was probably ten to twelve feet. The Southfield sank in ten minutes after being attacked.

"A last shot before sinking was fired by the crew of the Southfield into the rebel ram, by running the one hundred-pounder Parrott forward—the stern of the boat having sunk first—but the sides of the rebel gunboat being "slushed" with grease the shot had no effect, and rebounded back into the water.

"Finding the Southfield gone, the ram made for the Miami. Captain Flusser stood by the large gun and asked what charge it contained. He was answered a shell, and he made the remark, "Let us fire this, and afterwards we will give him a better dose, solid shot." Captain Flusser sighted the gun himself, the iron-clad being only half a length from him. The shell fired was a ten second fuse, which struck the roof of the ram, rebounded and hit Capt. Flusser. In striking him the shell exploded and killed the gallant officer instantly, almost tearing him to pieces.

"The Miami retired below Plymouth, having succeeded in picking up a number of the officers and crew of the Southfield."

Another correspondent gives the following description of the ram:—

The Albemarle is quite a formidable craft, built on the plan of the Merrimac. She has a crew of sixty men. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 152 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold 12 feet. She is built of 16 inch timber, and is said to have a plating of six-inch iron. Others, however, assert that her coat of mail is T rail, laid and fastened crosswise. Her engine is a low pressure, English built, with two screws. She is pierced for six guns; viz: one porthole at the stern and stem, and four on the starboard and port sides. Her armament consists of only two twenty-pounder Whitworth guns, revolving on a swivel, which can be fired out of three portholes. The ram now has all the inland waters of North Carolina open to her, and there is no knowing where she may strike the next blow.

Yankee Losses in the Louisiana Campaign.—A letter in the New York Herald from a member of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, says:

"Of our whole division numbering 3000 men, but 1000 are left to tell the fearful odds against which they contended. Two regiments of the division were consolidated, and had in all 104 men and 7 officers, the highest in rank being a captain."

We are authorized to announce Col S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 31. 20 19t*pd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 28 26*9tpd4w

We are authorized to announce Capt. H J HARRISS, Co A, 10th Batt. Arty, as a candidate to represent Randolph county in the next Legislature of N. C., in the House of Commons.

We are further authorized to say that the Capt is one of the strong Conservatives, and is in favor of negotiating as well as fighting for Peace. That he was not an original secessionist, was opposed to the war in the beginning, and is a staunch friend of Vance. Has been in the service nearly three years.

April 28. 28 11tpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the intelligent public that he wants to buy five hundred or a thousand lbs. of good GOOD RAW HIDES, for which I will pay flour at $6 per barrel or corn at $1 per bushel, and allow 15 cents per lb., for hides delivered at my Tannery or Mills in Moore county, on Bear Creek.

S. M. CARTER.

April 18 26*4tpd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864.

Elizabeth McKay, Arch'd Patterson and wife Mary, vs. James S. Carver and wife Amelia.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said James S. Carver and wife Amelia, non resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.

28*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

WAR NEWS

From Eastern North Carolina.—GOLDSBORO' May 3.—We received a semi-official letter, yesterday, announcing the evacuation of Washington by the Yankees. The garrison which lately held Washington and infested the surrounding country, for many miles, is now transferred to Newbern.—*State Journal.*

A letter from Wilson to the Raleigh Conservative says that the fortifications and everything valuable were destroyed. There were 2600 yankee troops in the place. The force at Newbern is said to be from 7000 to 9000.

Gen. Hoke has telegraphed to Raleigh for a gentleman there to go to Washington and take charge of the fisheries.

More pleasant Reports from the Trans-Mississippi.—DEMOPOLIS, May 1.—A dispatch from Brookhaven to the Meridian Miss. Clarion says information from the Trans-Missisippi, reports Banks defeated a second time. He escaped on the north side of Red River, and is falling back on Natchez.

Gen Price has whipped Steele badly, capturing 200 wagons, a large number of prisoners and arms. Marmaduke was also in pursuit of Steele, who was falling back to Little Rock.

MOBIL